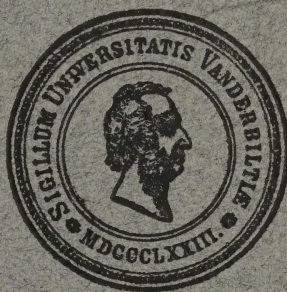


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VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

A Record of
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Vol. III No. I



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Vol. III

JANUARY, 1903

No. 1

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CURRENT COMMENT.

It is no longer disputed in any quarter that the main purpose of education is the formation of strong and cultured character. No process of getting information is sufficient. Knowledge must be considered a means to an end. In the application of this principle to college life there is sometimes an unfortunate vagueness. Students receive an abundance of general counsel and wholesome sermonizing. The theory of right-doing is strongly impressed upon them, but they are frequently left unaided in their efforts to apply this theory. Consequently, college communities, just like the world at large, afford an exhibition, sometimes curious, sometimes tragic, of a moral standard partial, vague, and conventional. Injury to person and property of others is frequently excused under the guise of fun. The college code sometimes arrays itself against individual responsibility and obligation. Stealing and lying have received many decent names, and have sometimes been exalted to honor in educational circles. A preventive of this state of things might be found by more attention to the practice of virtue and a less academic treatment of questions of practical morality. The great field of athletics is one that invites such treatment. The influence of the Faculty ought to make itself felt in play as well as in work, and high-toned, ethical principles should control all intercourse between rival colleges on the playground. Deception in written work of all kinds is another field for Fac-

ulty influence and legislation. Recommendations to honesty and virtue must be followed up by the definite application of these principles to weekly written exercises, and the set examinations that come so frequently in every student's course. In short, the college must be made a training ground in conduct as well as in thought. Only in this way can students be sent out ready and willing to apply the great principles of righteousness and justice in the service of mankind.

These reflections have been suggested by a paragraph in the public speech of Mr. Joseph W. Folk, graduate of the Law Department of Vanderbilt University, 1890, now Circuit Attorney of St. Louis. Mr. Folk has won great renown by his able prosecution of a number of influential political bosses charged with attempted bribery and financial dishonesty. In one of his speeches in this case Mr. Folk said: "If I were influenced by ambition alone, I would hardly select for prosecution one so powerful as this defendant. Rather would I have allowed crimes to go unnoticed as others have done. But I prefer the approval of my own conscience in doing my duty rather than the plaudits of those who would profit by my failure so to do. I would prosecute this case if it meant a political grave for every hope and every ambition, because I believe the defendant to be guilty. I had rather retire to private life, conscious of having done my best, than, by neglecting my duty, hold the highest office in the land."

When college training results in intellectual ability consecrated, as in this case, to the highest ends of justice and of right, there can be no question in any quarter as to its supreme value and importance.

OUR HALL OF FAME.

A CHAPEL TALK BY DR. W. F. TILLET.

It is indeed a memorable day in any man's life when for the first time he visits Westminster, and his eyes behold the memorials there collected of all the great names in English literature and history. It is a great honor to have one's name entered upon the walls of the temple consecrated to the hon-

ored dead; and it is an inspiration to every young Englishman to visit the place. If he has any ambition in him to do worthy things in life, this is the place to have it stirred up; and if a visit to this sacred shrine does not awaken high and noble aspirations within him there is little hope of anything ever appealing successfully to him.

A generous American woman has, as you know, recently built for us a Hall of Fame into which will go memorials of the greatest and best men that have ever figured in our country's history in the past or shall do so in the future. This, we may reasonably hope, will do for us in the coming centuries something of what Westminster Abbey has done and is doing for England and the English people. It will be a high honor to have one's picture placed on the walls of this Hall of Fame.

But every institution of learning, certainly every great University, should have its own Westminster Abbey and its own Hall of Fame, where pictures and other worthy memorials are kept of those who have helped to make it what it is, and of those whom it has helped to make great.

The graduating classes of this University have long been in the habit of leaving behind them, when they have finished their course, a class picture containing the faces of all who remain to graduation. These pictures for many years past have been collecting, as you are aware, in one of the rooms of this building. I love to stand before these pictures sometimes, and look into the faces of these boys that worked with us here for years, and have now gone forth to bear the name and reputation of the University, and to honor their *Alma Mater* by fulfilling the high and worthy mission of educated men in the various callings of life. It is an honor to have a place in these picture groups of our graduates. I sometimes go back in mind when I look at a given picture, and recall as far as I can the class as it entered upon the work of the Freshman year. It was a large class then; it is comparatively small in the picture before me. How many grew weary of study and dropped out along the way! And some broke down in moral character and formed bad habits, and

had to be sent home. But these men in the picture before me, I say, are the ones that not only began, but continued and ended what they had undertaken; and their *Alma Mater*, having done what she could for them, gave them her benediction, and sent them forth bearing her diploma as a token of her good will and confidence in them. All honor to these graduates whose pictures adorn our walls! It is a beautiful custom. Let it continue.

And now before closing I want to offer a suggestion. The graduating classes for the past few years have been in the habit of leaving behind them, as a fitting class memorial, some appropriate gift to the University. Is anything more appropriate for this purpose than the portrait of some professor who, serving the University long and faithfully, helped to make it what it is to-day. Many of these places on our chapel walls were filled at the beginning of the University by portraits of men who never had any connection with this institution. This, under the circumstances, was not amiss. The University had no history, and no faces of its own to place there. But things are changed now, and we have back of us twenty-seven years of service and of history. There are many faces of Vanderbilt men that ought now to look down upon us from these walls—faces of men who did a great work for the University, and died in her service.

There, for instance, is Dr. Thomas O. Summers, who was perhaps the first professor of great influence and personality to die on the grounds of the University to which he gave seven years of loving and enthusiastic service in connection with the Biblical Department, and yet we have no picture of him. Nothing would be more appropriate or more appreciated than for a graduating class in the Biblical Department to make a present to their *Alma Mater* of a portrait of this eminent and faithful servant of the University.

For twenty-five years Dr. J. M. Safford served the University with great ability and fidelity in the chair of Geology. He is now in extreme age, and retired as professor emeritus. We should have his picture on our walls.

From 1881 until his death, in 1899, Dr. William Malone

Baskervill was a most successful professor of English. He did a great and lasting work for the University, giving a position and character and popularity to the school of English such as it had never enjoyed before. But he helped to build up not his chair alone, but all the work, and notably the literary *esprit de corps* of the University. We must not let his splendid service to the University be forgotten; and certainly no more handsome and intellectual face could be placed upon these walls to look down upon our students than that of Dr. Baskervill. Will not some graduating class present it to us?

Another noble man who died in our service was Prof. Casimir Zdanowicz, of the chair of Modern Languages. His career promised great success for the future. Let him too speak to us from our walls.

And Dr. Paul Jones, the young professor of Biology, the careful student, and the friend of college athletics, who was cut down on the very threshold of what promised to be a life of long and valuable service to the University—his face is worthy of a place here, too. And other honored names could be mentioned of men whose pictures we must have in our chapel or library.

These men whose faces are here on our walls, and others whose portraits we must have, will speak to us morning by morning, and inspire us to do our best. Napoleon, addressing his soldiers in Egypt, said: "Gentlemen, forty centuries look down upon you from these pyramids. Do your best." And so, young gentlemen, not only your parents and friends at home, and your teachers and fellow-students here, are watching you with interest, but an ever-increasing cloud of witnesses is looking down upon you from these walls and bidding you do your best, to "quit you like men," bidding you not only by their kindly faces that smile upon you but by the struggles and labors and victories in life that gave them a place in this seat of learning, and in this our modest hall of fame.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE SOUTH.

A REPORT.*

At a conference of the teachers of history from the South who were in attendance upon the meetings of the American Historical Association in Washington in December, 1901, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate and gather statistical and other data concerning the work done in history in the schools and colleges of the South. Gratefully recognizing the prompt and hearty coöperation of the teachers of history in this region, and acknowledging the valuable assistance and suggestions received from them and from others, the committee begs herewith to make report to all who are interested.

By the careful inspection of the official catalogues and announcements of a large number of institutions the committee was able to gather a considerable amount of valuable statistical material. An effort was made, and with very general success, to submit the information thus gained, together with certain general questions, to the professors of history in the respective institutions for their verification, correction, and comment. The study of this documentary material, the correspondence with the several institutions, together with the personal knowledge of the members of the committee concerning the conditions in various sections, have been the important factors in shaping the report.

Upward of sixty institutions have been embraced in the investigation. But measured by the standard of the requirements for admission, they are far from being all of the same grade. Indeed, students who may be admitted to some of the colleges in the list as regular freshmen would still need one, two, and even three more years of preparatory school work before they would be able to pass the regular examinations for entrance into some of the other colleges in the

*Read before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States in session at the University of Mississippi, November 6-7, 1902; presented at a gathering of teachers and students of history from the South, December 29, 1902, at Philadelphia in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

list. Yet they all rank as colleges in local popular estimation, and it seemed wise to include them in this review of Southern conditions.

I. REQUIREMENTS IN HISTORY FOR ADMISSION.

It is convenient to begin the report with a discussion of the requirements for admission. Nearly every college nominally requires United States History; and many require Ancient, or General, or English in addition. There is, perhaps, a tendency to group associated fields together, as English and American, Greek and Roman, Ancient or Mediæval and Modern, and concentrate the preparatory study in one or two of several optional fields.

But the exhibit of requirements in history for admission looks better than it really is. The requirements are no greater for colleges with high requirements in other subjects than for those with low requirements; and for both the quality of the work accepted in history is very inferior. Some of it is nothing more nor less than that which is done in the grammar grades, and required for admission into a standard high school.

In the public schools, both the grammar and especially the high school grades, history is accorded very little attention. It suffers in competition with other subjects from lack of appreciation and sheer neglect. Though the proprietor-principals of the very numerous private training schools, as a class, give to history a more prominent place in the curriculum, their facilities for teaching it are inadequate. Their institutions are unendowed. Two-thirds of them charge a very small tuition fee, not exceeding five dollars per month. Thus the total income is small, and so also is the teaching force, which under such conditions has to be regulated by the income and not by the pedagogical needs of the school. As a result each teacher has to instruct classes in quite a variety of subjects. It is well understood that Greek and Latin and Mathematics cannot be taught even tolerably except by men who have had thorough and extended training in them. It is very wrongly supposed that

history can be taught sufficiently well without such preparation. So principals go inconsiderately on to secure proper teachers for the first subjects named, and in so doing soon reach the financial limit to the size of the teaching corps; whereupon history and the other subjects have to be distributed out in the least unreasonable way possible under the circumstances. Moreover, the time of the pupil is overcrowded, as the training school work of the school is now arranged, and subjects with higher and more exacting standards, and more difficult to pursue naturally draw his attention from history.

The lack of uniformity in the secondary schools even of the same State must be mentioned as an influence deleterious to good work in history, as it is in the other subjects. Also the woeful lack of city and town and school libraries which, did they exist and were they used, would greatly stimulate an interest in history through reading. If a reading public is to be developed in the South in the place of a talking public not only must good and interesting histories and biographies be made accessible, but the book reading habit must be cultivated in the youth. As things are now, the boy has against him not only habit, climate, example, and the influences of an agricultural life, but the serious lack of library facilities.

Thus students come to college poorly prepared in history. But the college professor of history, though he may have an assistant, can rarely give his undivided attention to even so comprehensive a subject. Consequently the amount and character of historical training which a student can possibly get is in few cases enough to qualify him properly to teach the subject. Yet upon him or upon others still less prepared falls the task of teaching it in the training school; and so the vicious circle is complete.

Some signs of improvement are noted in the reports from Georgia and Louisiana, and especially from Missouri, where the influence of the State University has already been felt. The schools which are approved by it and whose pupils are admitted without examinations are required to give two

and are encouraged to offer four good courses in history, and must possess a reference library and historical maps. "The first two years' work must be devoted to general history. The third and fourth years may be given to English and American history, but these subjects will not be accepted unless preceded by the two years in general history. The schools are strongly urged to have the course in American history preceded by a course in English history." Though such a course is rare indeed in Southern secondary schools, it has vindicated itself in practice elsewhere as both feasible and desirable; and it may well be made the goal of Southern achievement in this matter, however thorough-going and extensive the adjustments necessary to make a curriculum in which it shall be a properly proportioned part.

II. NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS AND COURSES.

There is not an institution of the sixty-six under consideration that does not give some instruction in history; and only twelve that offer less than six hours, or the equivalent of two three-hour courses per year. On the other hand, only sixteen institutions offer as much as twelve hours per week, required and elective, graduate and undergraduate, altogether.

In sixty-six institutions one hundred and twenty-five persons are teaching an aggregate of more than six hundred and fifty-eight hours per week throughout the year. This is an average of a little more than five hours per week per instructor. Or better, assuming that a fair amount of work for a college professor is twelve hours of recitations per week, and that where there are two teachers the second is generally an assistant pursuing graduate work and teaching three to six hours per week, we shall find by inspection of the catalogues scarcely an instance where the teachers of history are wholly occupied in teaching that subject alone. In fact they are expected to teach economics and a great variety of other subjects, and to bear a part of the burden of administration. With few exceptions the professors of history complain that the other demands upon their time are so

great that they can but inadequately fulfill the obligations which they feel toward their chosen subject.

In forty-one per cent of the institutions under consideration there is still a traditional combination of history with philosophy; or a purely factitious and merely convenient combination of history with Greek or Latin, French or English, chemistry or mathematics; or indeed history may be parceled out among several professors of other subjects. But the situation is changing for the better. The increase of professorships in history, or history and economics (or political science, or sociology) is noticeable, especially in the State institutions, and in those under control of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

More typical, therefore, both in respect of numbers and of tendency, are the cases where one professor, or one professor and an assistant, give all their time to the allied fields of history and economics. In a few institutions, notably the State Universities of Texas and Missouri and Johns Hopkins University, there is a corps of professors teaching history and political science exclusively.

III. QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION.

The test of quality, though more delicate and difficult to apply justly, is even more important. There is unquestionably a very considerable degree of inequality in the character of instruction, and some of the causes for it are quite evident.

In the first place the students are deficient in the character and amount of their preparatory training. In scarcely ten institutions out of the sixty odd included in the table are the requirements for admission equal to the requirements for graduation from a standard twelve grade public school system; and in nearly half they are more than one year and even two or three years short of this amount. Necessarily such students are deficient in general preparation, untrained in mind, and immature in years. More frequently than not, the history which they have had has been learned by methods that must be unlearned. The most that can be attempted and the best that can be hoped under such circumstances, in

history or in any other subject of the curriculum, is really high school work. If it is well done, it is honorable to the teacher and profitable to the student. The incidence of the implied criticism, really a serious one, involving questions of educational policy, will be upon those who are satisfied to call this college work, and are not zealous in trying to raise its plane.

In the second place it is apparent, upon careful and thorough consideration, that some who are teaching history in colleges have had no adequate preparation by special training for their positions. No doubt they themselves fully recognize it and regret it as much as any one else. Such fitness as they have for the places they fill must be ascribed to long familiarity with the periods they teach and general pedagogical skill and experience. But pedagogical skill is not enough. If historical scholarship without even an average endowment of the genius for teaching would be wholly bad in a professor of history, the presence of the second quality and the absence of the first would be simply absurd.

The justification most frequently urged in defense of the policy that continues to make such poor provision for the teaching of history is the limited income of the institution. But this is a reason more plausible than sound. It depreciates history in comparison with other subjects, and ranks it among the impedimenta first to be thrown overboard under stress of weather. It has not been sufficient to prevent ambitious and progressive institutions or those which, like the Methodist colleges, have felt some outside pressure, from modernizing their methods in some degree, however limited their resources or however great the effort necessary to increase them. On the other hand, what shall be said of the educational ideals of an institution which calls itself a college, and yet so disparages history that it believes it can afford to have in its faculty a man to teach that subject who has not specially trained himself in it? Whatever the conditions, North or South, in the past, the value of history is now rapidly gaining recognition along with the other social sciences. History has a very vital relation to human life.

It is the only subject which deals with all the activities of man. If it is a good thing to have in a college faculty a man to instruct the students in the language of the Romans, and others to teach the languages of the Greeks and the French and the Germans and the English, how many men ought to be employed to teach the political, religious, industrial, artistic, and social development of these same peoples? Surely if it takes five trained men to teach satisfactorily the language and literature of the five great historic peoples of the world, it will be at best a rather hard task for even a man of special training to teach all those phases of the lives of these same peoples which are not included in their language and literature and yet are full of interest and instruction for us.

In addition to the inadequate provision for instruction in history, and the immaturity of the students, there is a third influence affecting the quality of the work which calls for enumeration in this connection. It is the limited time allotted to the study of the subject, which is complicated by the effort to cover a great deal of ground in the time allowed. It will be convenient, however, to incorporate the discussion of this point under the next heading.

IV. THE PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSE OF HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION.

The aims that a professor of history pursues with his college classes can be fairly summarized in a progressive series under four or five heads. He may aim to impart general information concerning the history of the human race. Its progress in civilization, especially the social, religious, and political phases of its development, is the theme. It is common practice to follow the stream of civilization from the Eastern nations as a source down through Greece and Rome and mediæval Europe to modern times. The aim is accomplished by giving the student familiarity with the facts presented in a manual of general history. Another purpose will be to instruct the students in the principles and institutions of our own State and national governments. Courses in

civics, courses on the national constitution specifically, or more general courses in constitutional history, furnish the medium for the accomplishment of this end. Thirdly, the effort may be to instruct them in the principles of historical interpretation. To this end a critical study must be made of one or more standard histories of a selected period, with a view to testing the author's judgments and verifying his identifications of related causes and effects. A fourth purpose may be to illustrate the principles of historical investigation. This is done by familiarizing the student with the sources by frequent use of the commoner and more accessible ones. The fifth object may perhaps be described as a practical application of the preceding. The attempt is made to acquaint the student with the principles of historical generalization by requiring him under suitable guidance to conduct an original investigation of some historical problem.

These various aims are by no means mutually exclusive, though they are progressive. The committee would not presume to present them as a profound or complete analysis of the pedagogical purposes of historical instruction. But it is believed that they are fair inferences from the many hints and clues which are contained in the official college announcements, and reports disclosing the various aims and purposes of the different courses which are offered. In general, the more meager the course as a whole—*i. e.*, where the time allotted is brief and the subject is subordinated to other subjects—the more the first aim will predominate over any other by the offer of a course or even a series of short courses in general history with such text-books as the interesting manuals of Prof. Myers. These books, entertaining as the students find them to be, are necessarily cursory; and where the course is so limited or planned that such books make the best text, it is quite plain that the professor has not the time nor has the student the data necessary to get that comprehension of great historical movements that young men of college age ought to be mature enough to acquire and ought to be getting. Upward of sixty courses

in an aggregate of three hundred and twenty-five may be not unfairly enumerated in this class.

Where the time at the disposal of the professor is a little larger, there is often an apparent striving, and in some cases a very pretentious effort, to cover the whole course of civilization from Mesopotamia to America with a text-book for each nation or epoch, instead of one general history for all.

Next in order, where the work is but meager, will appear the patriotic and sentimental utilitarianism of an added course in American civics or politics. There are perhaps twenty such courses. Taking the case where one course of sixty-nine or possibly eighty lessons is all that can be given to American history, and readily conceding the correctness of the professor's judgment that a course in Fiske's Civics, or Wilson's State, with Johnston's Politics, is the one out of which he can get the best results, considering his limitations, yet can we admit that his limitations is the only test which may fairly be applied to the case? As a course in American history for college men it must be counted meager.

In the stronger institutions, however, and to some extent in the smaller ones, there is a positive and well-advanced movement away from this which might be called the traditional grouping of courses, and a tendency to take special periods, however disconnected the consecutive courses may in consequence seem to be. In such cases the consideration which chiefly determines the epoch for study is the number and importance of the political and social institutions to be found in it. As between two such epochs there is even a tendency to take the one on which the newest and best helps are to be had.

The use of the sources as an instrument in the teaching of history, or better of historical method, is sound; and within proper limits it is profitable. The compilations of source books and illustrative documents now accessible in many fields of history should prove a valuable aid when rationally used with the authorities on a period. But the prominence which is given in the catalogue announcements to the source methods, and to the advantages to be derived from their use,

amounts to a pretentious fad in the smaller colleges which have advertised it; for their libraries are limited, their students inexperienced in historical studies, and the time devoted to history is small.

The fifth aim is naturally confined for the most part to the graduate seminaries in the large institutions which make a specialty of graduate work. But there is clearly a growing effort on the part of some State universities, and even in a number of small colleges, to do original and seminary work with undergraduates and to publish the results through some local channel as contributions to history drawn from published and manuscript sources.

There are a few instances of the use of antiquated text-books. Must students still wade through Guizot and Buckle, exaggerations, imperfections, and all, just because these men made such remarkable contributions to the study of history in the days of our fathers? Have not the best things which they gave us been incorporated in approved form in the later improved text-books?

V. METHODS OF HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION.

Some indication of the methods employed has been given in the preceding discussion of the aims. But a number of details must be added. The various catalogues, in the description of the proposed courses, give emphasis in many cases to the use of the topical method, in others to the making of notebooks or the preparation of essays or the making of frequent reports upon parallel reading done or sources examined. But inquiry shows that none of these methods is used to the exclusion of the text-book. Indeed, almost without exception, the text-book is used with the undergraduate classes.

The students are required to use such library facilities as are at hand both for parallel references and for practice in consulting the sources. Informal lectures are the rule, and supplementary lectures are not rare. The informal lectures, so-called, may be described as prepared remarks based upon the assigned lesson which the class has prepared, which may

extend to the limits of the hour or may occupy only a few minutes, and which come unannounced and as the exigencies of the quiz may require. Indeed, they are merely a running comment on the quiz. The supplementary lectures, so-called, seem to be lectures which come in sets or groups, generally in the very comprehensive courses, bridging over from period to period, or enlarging upon some topic as the judgment and personal taste of the professor may lead him to supplement the text-book.

The graduate work is conducted by means of lectures as a rule, and there is perhaps a tendency to lecture more freely to the upper classmen than to the lower classmen, even though the lectures be the first undergraduate work in history.

VI. LIBRARY FACILITIES.

The library facilities for the study of history are only fair, though clearly improving. College libraries are small and the income insufficient to enable them to keep up with the new literature and the best modern authorities. Thus it is sometimes the case that a library fairly large in numbers contains many books which are out of date, and accordingly has a disproportionately low grade as a working library. The instances in which the professors feel constrained to put their own private libraries at the service of their students are numerous enough to call for mention as showing the difficulties under which some of the more ambitious ones are working. In only a few instances are the colleges near enough to any public general library or State library or Historical Association collection to make such treasures available for the use of students.

VII. DIVISION OF TIME BETWEEN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY.

In sixty-five institutions there are almost exactly four hundred hours of work given in general and European history and politics, and two hundred in American history and politics. Only fifteen institutions give equal or greater time to

American history. Five give no course in American history at all; and one gives no European, and as it happens only three and one-third hours of American.

Often the sequence of courses (ancient, mediæval, modern), running through successive terms, betrays the idea that a well-bred college student must at all hazards be made acquainted with universal history in the order of its occurrence. The upper classman may thus in due time have a brief course in American history or constitutional law to make his education complete.

Quite as often one can detect the notion that the students have upon entering college had so much instruction in American history that, forsooth, general or European history has the first claim upon a place in the college curriculum. Rarely is a course in American history, or even in civics, offered to the lower classmen. But no such estimate of the value of the school course in American history is warranted, under present conditions of school instruction least of all. Practically nothing has been learned about it in an accurate sense; and the chance of the student ever having an opportunity to learn is greatly reduced by postponing it so late in the course, for the number of students in Southern Colleges who stay but a year or two is large.

There is still another reason leading to the postponement of the course in American history where several courses are offered, and one that stands upon a sounder basis of reason. It is the consensus of opinion among many of the best teachers that it is better to use a course in general or English history for the training of beginners.

While in undergraduate courses the instruction in general and European history is double that given in American history, in the graduate courses the time is more equally distributed between the two.

VIII. REQUIREMENTS IN HISTORY FOR GRADUATION.

Out of sixty-five institutions reporting on this point, twelve make history elective. Twenty-three require one year, and thirty require two or more years for graduation

in some, if not in all, groups or courses leading to a degree. Forty-eight institutions report 5,397 students out of a total of 9,744 undergraduates to be taking history at one and the same time. This is fifty-five per cent of the student body, and, making all allowances for the large proportion of new students each year by reason of the failure of the old students to return and for the students who are pursuing a second and a third course in history, we must interpret this to mean that every student, with rare exceptions, takes some history, whether required or optional, whether he is pursuing a course toward a degree or is to be a student for only one or two years. Indeed, the courses in history must be reckoned attractive courses for the average student.

The value of history, long held in depreciation, is rising to a position in the curriculum more commensurate with its pedagogical and cultural value. Probably the first suggestion for a distinct chair of history in America came from the Rev. Hugh Jones, in 1724, for William and Mary College. The University of North Carolina provided instruction in history quite characteristically through the professor of Humanity; but in 1796 a School of History and Moral Philosophy was established. The work of Thomas R. Dew as professor of history in William and Mary College in 1827 is quite remarkable. The South Carolina College, at Columbia, S. C., seems to have had a chair as early as 1823, and Lieber in 1835 went to a full chair of history and political economy in that institution. In 1857 Prof. George Frederick Holmes was given the chair of history and English, then just established as a distinct chair, at the University of Virginia. Indeed, few institutions of note in the South before the war had failed to make some provision for instruction in history. Though the provision was slight when tested by modern standards, it was, so far as the committee has been able to learn, fairly comparable with the provisions made in other sections of the country, especially if allowance is made for the newness of the Gulf and interior States. But in the North the improvement went on uninterruptedly, and in late years it has gone on very rapidly; while in the South it

was interrupted by the war, and for a number of years did no more than to follow the traditions of the *ante-bellum* period, and in many instances scarcely as much as that.

A number of reasons have been advanced with more or less plausibility to account for this state of affairs. It is only half an explanation to attribute it to the financial and industrial demoralization of that period; for this does not explain why in the general poverty history fared worse than Latin or Greek or mathematics. It is further said that the South in its agricultural reconstruction has lost its taste for reading and for libraries of solid matter, and this is partly true; for, even if the old South was cultured though agricultural, it is undoubtedly true that the later agricultural conditions have not been so favorable to culture. By others it is attributed to the influence of the veteran, sometimes denounced as pernicious influence. But such a characterization is exaggerated and indiscriminating.

Compare the situation in the two sections. In the North the improvement went on uninterruptedly after the war, it has been said. Indeed, it was greatly promoted by the war. The North had won a victory; it had preserved the nation undivided. It was justly proud of its achievement, and it gloried in the history of the government which its efforts and sacrifices had maintained. This was but the common experience the world over, and perfectly in accord with universal human nature. War, especially a successful war, will not fail to arouse the patriotism of its participants to the highest pitch. They will glorify, they will sometimes idealize the war, its results, and the government or fatherland in whose behalf it has been fought. Critics may belittle the war of 1812 and pronounce it a dismal failure from a military and a diplomatic point of view. But to the average American it was and it is the second and definitive war of independence against England. The Spanish-American war, brief as it was, and little as it jeopardized the national existence, was, at the time and since, frequently remarked for the effect it had in rousing the patriotism of the people, north and south, east and west, and fusing them into a nation, one and in-

divisible, as thirty-seven years of peace and growing amity had not succeeded in doing. No wonder that the Civil War served to stimulate the interests of the North in history, national and general.

Now the results of that war had an obverse and a reverse side; and the very same results which in the North stimulated an interest in history served in the South to dampen the patriotic ardor of the people for nearly a generation. Only of late has the interest in history revived; only in late years have the old declaration of independence and the Fourth of July returned somewhat to popular favor. The government, which stood for the nation with the people of the North, and the government in which they gloried, was the very government which had humiliated the people of the South. They could not exult in its glories. It was asking too much of human nature to expect it.

For years the South lay under the dark shadow of this bitter war, and felt the pressure of an administration less regardful of State rights and less considerate of local sentiment in dealing with local affairs than the administration against which the war had been originally undertaken. People still felt too passionately to be able to speak with impunity all they felt, or to be able to listen silently to a cold and philosophical deliverance upon the results determined by the "arbitrament of the sword." So people kept, for the most part, wisely silent. American political history was tabooed.

But the times have changed, and it is no longer so. The veteran still feels deeply, but has better control of his feelings. He is sensitive; but no more so, occasion for occasion, south of Mason and Dixon's line than north of it. He is growing old, and his fellows are rapidly passing away; and it peculiarly behooves the Southern veterans, as self-respecting parents of children and grandchildren who hold them in filial regard, to see to it that their names go down to history untarnished by false accusation and unclouded by misrepresentation. To this end they have grown bold, and have become very active in challenging every statement that is

untrue or colored by bias and in putting to record everything that can serve to vindicate them in the eyes of posterity. Though defeated in war, they are determined not to suffer the common lot of the defeated who do not write their own history. If their activities have embarrassed the writing and teaching of history somewhat, the embarrassment has been felt much more in the public common school than in the college, where it has been felt scarcely at all; and over against it must be set the influence in stimulating historical study and investigation exerted by the many patriotic societies.

This was, however, by no means the only cause. The industrial development of the South, with the outward look upon the world that comes with it, the remnants of the old culture, the very lapse of time and rise of a new and curious generation, are among the causes which it is impossible within the limits of this report to set forth seriatim and in full. It must here suffice to add that the proper scientific bent and crowning touch was given to the movement by Johns Hopkins University. Founded more than twenty-five years ago on border ground and under circumstances which identified it with no sect, section, or political philosophy, pervaded from the first by a thoroughly scientific atmosphere, the stimulus it gave to graduate work in literature and philology, science and philosophy, the whole country over, has put the whole American people under a great and lasting obligation. Its work in the field of history and political science suffers nothing in comparison with the magnitude of its contributions in any other field, and the whole country, the North and the South alike, has felt its influence. Unusual inducements were held out to Southern men to become students in Johns Hopkins University. They went there and entered all schools and, graduating, returned, many of them, to wield an influence at home.

For these causes, among others, it is, then, that the study, and the scientific study, of history is rapidly increasing in the South. Greater provisions are being made for giving instruction, and greater attainments are expected of those who are to teach it. According to the best information ac-

cessible to the committee, one-third of the institutions under consideration have, within the last ten or twelve years, materially extended their departments of history and put them in charge of men who have had the best modern opportunities for preparation for their work. Indeed, with two or three exceptions, these new teachers are young Southern men who have taken their doctor's degree in philosophy by work in history and political science since 1890.

Typical of the strong impression which the demands of history have made on those interested in colleges and responsible for their management, is the action of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, regarding the Church schools. The Board of Education of this Church, which was established in 1894 and given ample authority to that end, has decreed and is carrying out a systematic and exacting classification and grading of the institutions supported by the Church. In the first place, the work of the training school and that of the college are carefully differentiated, though the minimum requirements for admission to college are not yet very high. Secondly, a college, in order to be recognized as such, must have a Faculty of at least seven officers of the grade of professor or adjunct professor, positions which are considered to be attractive to men who have made themselves specialists in some particular line; and one of whom must have had such special training in history. Thirdly, a standard minimum curriculum is prescribed which, for the B.A. degree, requires that four-tenths of the course shall be in language and literature, ancient and modern, foreign and English; one-tenth in pure mathematics; one-tenth in natural science; one-tenth, or say three hours per week through two years, in "history, social science, philosophy, and the English Bible;" and the remaining three-tenths may be elected from the four groups named. As a result, the status of history in the faculty and in the curriculum of these institutions has been materially raised in the last half dozen years. Within the same period most of the States have increased the provisions for history in their respective State universities.

IX. GRADUATE WORK.

Naturally, only a limited number of Southern institutions can aspire to do graduate work of a high order. They have neither the library equipment nor the teaching force necessary. Twenty institutions offer graduate courses of instruction in history, nine of them offering only one course each. Very rarely is the Ph.D. degree conferred for major work in history outside of Johns Hopkins University, and the committee would raise the question whether any other institutions can afford for their own good name to confer it, their limited facilities being well known. But the master's degree is conferred much more frequently. It is unfortunate that this degree, and also the bachelor's degree which underlies it, should stand for such different amounts of work, quantitatively and qualitatively, as it does among Southern institutions. Peculiarly unfortunate is it if either student or college sets up the obtaining of the advanced degree as the prime and coveted object, and looks upon the course in history as merely a convenient means to that end, and not rather a favorable opportunity for getting more instruction in history than could otherwise be offered to the student in the local institution. In fact, two things can be said about these so-called graduate courses in the smaller institutions, and they are undoubtedly the points upon which chief reliance must be placed to vindicate their existence. In the first place, they are open to, and frequently taken by undergraduate students who are interested in history, and have previously taken all that it has yet been possible to get into the regular undergraduate curriculum either as required or optional courses. In the second place, it is the pride and pleasure of many professors through these courses to train and stimulate their students to undertake advanced work under more favorable conditions in larger institutions. It is from this class that the students have gone out who have won honors at the great universities of the land.

Not only does Johns Hopkins University fall fairly within the territorial range of this report, but it bears a very close

and unique relation to the South above other sections of the country. More than half of its students are Southerners. About one-third of its teaching staff is recruited from the South—*i. e.*, some forty; and nearly two hundred former students are at present teaching in the South, distributed in every State and among more than sixty-five institutions. Nearly a score are teaching history and political science.

X. THE STUDY OF SOUTHERN HISTORY.

The committee is happy to be able to close this report with a statement concerning the work done in the study of Southern history, which for amount and quality and future promise is alike honorable and gratifying. There is, first of all, a long series of published investigations, dissertations, doctor's theses and monographs by Southern young men, the result in nearly every case of work begun by them when graduate students at Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, and elsewhere. Houston's "History of Nullification in South Carolina," Garner's "Reconstruction in Mississippi," Trent's "Life of Gilmore Sims," and Woodrow Wilson's "Division and Reunion" are perhaps the best known examples. Besides these and many miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention in this report, there is the series of Johns Hopkins "Studies in History and Political Science," many of which are upon Southern subjects.

There is a very close personal union between the State Historical Societies of Mississippi and Texas and the Department of history in the State Universities of these States which has led in the one case to the publication of a stout annual volume of papers and documents, and to the publication of the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association on the other. The Faculty of the State University of Missouri has begun the publication of a series of historical studies; and the State Historical Society of Missouri, organized a few years ago and located at the University, will soon begin the publication of a periodical bulletin of some nature. The William and Mary College *Quarterly Historical Magazine* has long been an efficient organ of local State and national his-

tory. The *Sewanee Review* and the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, though general in their scope, make important historical contributions. Randolph-Macon College publishes annually the John P. Branch papers, with the income of the John P. Branch fund. Washington and Lee, Hampden-Sidney, the Universities of Tennessee and North Carolina, Trinity College, Guilford College, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Vanderbilt University, and perhaps others are all contributing through occasional publications or regularly through active societies.

In some instances courses are given in Southern history. Most important is the work done by the graduate students of the University of Texas under the direction of Prof. Garrison. Admission into the graduate work is practically limited to those who by knowledge of Spanish as well as of history are capable of doing original work, and they are occupied in studying the early history of the State. The Austin papers and other large and valuable collections of documents are already in the hands of the State Historical Society located at the University, and its collections are rapidly growing under the efficient direction of Prof. Garrison and the liberality of the State and its citizens.

FREDERICK W. MOORE,
Chairman Vanderbilt University;

LYON G. TYLER,
President William and Mary College;

B. J. RAMAGE,
University of the South;

J. C. BALLAGH,
Johns Hopkins University;

J. S. BASSETT,
Trinity College.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY TO THE STUDENTS.

MR. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY, Executive Secretary of the Southern Educational Board of New York, addressed the students in chapel on Saturday morning, December 6. Mr. Murphy was formerly a student in the Theological School at Sewanee and a contestant in the State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association in the late eighties. He was for some time rector of the Episcopal Church at Montgomery, and has been active in trying to secure proper child labor legislation to regulate the employment of children in the factories and mines of Alabama.

Mr. Murphy's address to the Vanderbilt students was thoughtful and inspiring. The sphere of young men and young women, the speaker said, was a subject as great and universal as it is old; and therefore always fresh and timely, and nowhere more significant than in America, where the influence of men in the early years of their manhood was so conspicuous in the shaping of events. This was so and could be so because ideas ruled here; and America, still a new country, always has been and is to-day relatively free from the influence of tradition and dogmatism.

The speaker set forth the difference between the energizing force of the idea that is alive within an institution and the mere momentum of dogmatism and tradition that sustains an institution, however good it may otherwise be, in which the idea is dead and has ceased to inspire men. Luther, in his day, was a man with a great idea; and Burke, said the speaker, was a man who made clear the vital principle and energizing idea in the problems which confronted the English statesmen of his day. A college education, he continued, was valuable, not in proportion to the knowledge which the student acquired, but in proportion to the ideas, to the tools for future use, with which the student equipped himself.

Applying this thought to a practical problem, Mr. Murphy said that if we are to deal wisely and on sound principles with the suffrage in the South, or in any other part of the country, we must get hold of the idea of the ballot box and realize that the ballot is not a commodity, nor even a right, but a trust. It is a trust which cannot be sold, but must be administered. Each man must be taught to feel that he is a trustee, and that his charge is to guard the destiny of the country, not to sacrifice it to selfish ends.

Then, turning to the subject of education, which he called a mighty, dominating, creative force, he appealed to his hearers to see to it that every child in the South, irrespective of birth, should have the best education that the country can afford, because childhood is the hope of the country, and the children of to-day are the rulers of the future. Education is the life of the State, and when education generally prevails other things will drop into their place. The trouble to-day with many a problem is not the lack of leaders who know what ought to be, but of leaders who can inspire men to follow, and of men who are intelligent enough to follow wise leadership.

Mr. Cloyd, who is a traveling inspector for the same Board, was in the city and spent a day at the University just before Mr. Murphy's visit.

The Board for which these men are working has its headquarters in New York, and has the financial support of leading American citizens, foremost in wealth and philanthropy. The Board has already given some funds for the assistance of various promising educational movements which have been started in the South by Southerners. But they are chiefly occupied at present in making a careful inspection and census of primary public school conditions, in order to be able to formulate their plans for future helpfulness on the broadest possible basis of accurate and exhaustive information.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States was organized in the autumn of 1895 at a meeting of delegates sent by Southern colleges and universities in response to an invitation issued from Vanderbilt University. The purpose of the meeting, as there stated, was, first, to organize Southern schools and colleges for coöperation; secondly, to elevate the standard of scholarship and to effect uniformity of entrance requirements; thirdly, to develop preparatory schools and cut off this work from the colleges. On this basis an organization was effected, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. In the by-laws an attempt was made to find a solution for certain educational problems that had been prominent in discussion. The

first of these was the existence of preparatory classes as part of the college organization. Nearly every college and university in the South had been adhering to this practice. Immature boys were enrolled as college students, treated with all the freedom of university life, and put to studying the elements of algebra and Latin. In many cases half the college enrollment was of such students. Against this practice the Association took definite action, forbidding the existence of preparatory classes and requiring written entrance examinations definitely indicated in scope. These entrance examinations must be published annually and copies deposited with the Secretary of the Association. This agreement and requirement is the foundation of the Association.

It will thus be seen that the Southern Association is in the nature of a contract; its conditions are binding on its members, and can be enforced. In this particular it differs radically from similar organizations which are only advisory, not mandatory, in their enactments. The educational situation in the South demanded stringent measures. A general Association without standard and without power would have had no effect; the advantage of the system devised was its exclusiveness and its definiteness. By the standard created every institution in the South could be measured, and its attitude toward fundamental educational problems ascertained. Such an Association was a rallying point for every college struggling to raise its standard and improve its method of work. The decisions of the Association carried a weight greater than that attached to the views or practices of any one institution or any individual theorist.

The minimum requirements of the Association were not very high. Only in English was a standard set equal to that of Northern and Eastern institutions. In Latin and Greek the requirements were fully a year behind. No examinations were prescribed in French, German, or the sciences. Of course some institutions in the South had higher requirements in vogue than those adopted; but even the low requirements adopted were out of reach of most institutions. At the organization meeting twelve institutions were represented, but only six of these were able and willing to assume the obligations of membership. These were Vanderbilt University, University of North Carolina, University of the South, University of Mississippi, Washington and Lee University, and Trinity College. These six were not able at once

to enforce the conditions of admission, hence it was agreed that the admission requirements should not become operative for two years.

Perhaps no clearer proof could be given of the low state of higher education in the South than is afforded in the above narrative. Great credit is due those concerned for the fearlessness and candor with which the situation was faced. An honest admission of existing defects was seen to be the first step toward improvement. The institutions excluded applauded the action taken, and have since given their moral support in every issue. Their delegates attend every meeting and participate in the deliberations. Instead of trying to break down the requirements of the Association so as to secure admission, they assist in holding up the very bars that exclude them. This they do in the conviction that the principles of the Association are good and right and for the promotion of educational progress.

The schools approved and supported the Association from the first. Of them no requirement was made, except that they give a full course of preparatory instruction without conferring degrees. This last provision was aimed at those institutions of inferior grade that call themselves colleges and universities and give the usual literary degrees after a course of study hardly worthy of a good high school. The cordial support given by the schools to this arrangement is shown by the fact that more than forty of the best schools in the South have joined the Association.

It should here be stated that the problem faced in the Southern Association had already been worked out with some success by Vanderbilt University before the Association was founded. Indeed, it was the experience gained in its own conflict that led this institution to plan the larger organization. Beginning with high ideals of curriculum and plans for thorough work, it found itself hampered at the very start by lack of preparation on the part of its students. As a consequence, one preparatory class after another was provided, and a large number of students received who were in no sense fitted for university life, government, or instruction. This state of things was accepted with reluctance on the part of the University. The preparatory classes were not advertised; they were tolerated, rather than encouraged. It was found that preparatory students were unsuited to university life; and, stranger still, it was found that such students did not feed the

higher classes. Few preparatory students remained to the end of their course; hence graduating classes were small, in spite of large beginnings.

In consequence of this experience, it was determined in 1886 to abandon this grade of work and turn it over entirely to the schools. Results, though immediately discouraging, soon justified this action. The tone of the University was improved, the higher classes grew larger, graduate work was developed; and with great rapidity schools sprung up to do the work of preparation. The last number of the *VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY* calls attention to the fact that the enrollment of ten training schools closely affiliated with the University reaches at present a total of 1,500 pupils.

The experience of Vanderbilt University has been repeated in a measure at the University of Mississippi and at Washington and Lee University. This latter institution is the only one in the State of Virginia that has accepted the terms of the Southern College Association. When preparatory classes were cut off, its attendance fell from 220 to 140; but in recent years this falling off has been more than regained, as is shown by this year's enrollment of 260.

The work of the Southern Association has followed a line of consistent development. At the second meeting the proper correlation of high school and college was the central theme, with due emphasis on the kind of work needed in the school. Steps were taken to have prepared a report setting forth the best methods of teaching each subject required for admission to college. This report, filled with practical suggestions of a most helpful character, was separately printed and widely distributed. Another investigation of importance made by the Association concerned the proper requirements for degrees. Valuable papers on this topic were presented by President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, at the meetings of '98 and '99. As a corollary to this report followed in 1900 a notable paper by Prof. Sutton, of the University of Texas, calling for the degree of A.B. to be given as the only college degree for all courses of study. The Association was unwilling to go quite that far, as was manifested in the action on that subject one year later. These discussions brought out the fact of the great inferiority of the B.S. courses, not only in the college work itself, but extending all the

way down through the high schools. The effort to remedy this has caused some changes in the by-laws not finally carried through till this year.

If we inquire as to the effect of this Association in Southern educational work, it will not be difficult to give a definite answer. In the first place, the six colleges that entered into the contract, at first with some hesitancy and limitations, have kept their agreements, while six others have joined their ranks. A number of these have been able to advance requirements beyond the demands of the Association, and have found it to their interest to do so. A large number of other institutions are planning their requirements so as to enter the Association at an early date. In educational circles, if not among the general public, it is felt that an institution not in the Association must make some effort to enter, and this feeling is likely to strengthen with the years. All earnest, ambitious colleges are praising the Association and pulling themselves upward by means of its assistance. The Southern Association is still small in numbers, but its influence extends from Virginia to Texas, and it is vital and effective. Its work has been carefully planned and consistently executed. It is worthy of a future of increasing usefulness and power.

The eighth annual meeting of this Association was held at the University of Mississippi November 6, 7, 1902, and was attended by one hundred delegates, representing more than sixty institutions. This is the largest attendance ever present at any annual meeting. Some of the papers read were of unusual interest and importance. They will be published in the proceedings of the Association, soon to be issued. The crowning work of the last meeting was the adoption of new and advanced requirements for admission to college. These requirements indicate more clearly the aims of the Association and the means by which these aims will be carried out. An effort is made to equalize entrance requirements for all students taking degree courses. Those who do not offer Latin and Greek for admission to college will be expected to offer some work in French and German. Altogether, a spirit of optimism pervaded this last gathering. In the midst of many difficulties and discouragements, Southern institutions must try to keep their faith and courage and seek to be the heralds of a better day.

AN ART COLLECTION FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

IF the much-abused but all-comprehensive trilogy of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful may still be regarded as embracing about everything in life that is worth our effort, it might well be held up as the threefold end of university instruction. It is a matter of common experience, however, that, while our schools and colleges properly lay great stress upon Righteousness and Truth, they have concerned themselves hitherto, as a rule, very little with Beauty. But there are indications on all sides that a new era is at hand. We no longer need to be told that dirt, dinginess, and unsightliness promote a listless pessimism, and that purity, brightness, and beauty are at once indicative of and conducive to active, well-regulated, progressive living. The elevating and ennobling influence of beautiful surroundings has become apparent to all, and is being emphasized and utilized more and more by our educational leaders. "Art is beauty," says one of the most successful of these leaders, "and beauty is a gratification, a peace and solace to every normal man and woman. Beautiful sounds, beautiful colors, beautiful proportions, beautiful thoughts—how our souls hunger for them! All beauty is but a symbol of spirit." To those who are interested in understanding the civilization of our own day and land it cannot fail to be one of the most hopeful signs of the times that our people are devoting more of their care and thought than ever before toward surrounding themselves with objects of beauty. Cities are beginning to see that the æsthetic and hygienic value of pure air and clean houses and faces is greater than the saving in dollars and cents that comes from the burning of soft coal. Our municipalities are laying out parks and driveways, refreshing the eye and ear with fair fountains, erecting noble works of sculpture, establishing art galleries, sweeping their streets, bringing Beauty down to everyday life. Craftsmen and artisans are beginning to supplant laborers and mechanics. Rich and poor are experiencing the pleasure that comes from producing objects of beauty with their own hands. Tinsel and trash are on the wane. The desire for simplicity, solidity, and harmony is taking possession of all. In the nineteenth century America became rich. In the twentieth it will become richer, but it will also become more beautiful. The above remarks are not intended to convey any new thought. They are

offered in order that an undertaking which has recently been inaugurated at Vanderbilt may appear in its proper perspective. The beginning is modest, the undertaking is small; but it claims to be a part of a great movement which is silently sweeping over our country, and bids fair to raise our people to a level higher than any yet attained. If this sounds enthusiastic, I trust that enthusiasm for a worthy cause will be pardoned, however insignificant the contribution of each individual toward that cause may be.

Vanderbilt University has stood and still stands sorely in need of a collection and indeed even of individual works of art which will render the interior of our buildings as attractive as the campus without.

Some years ago an attempt was made to secure funds for such a collection, and also for a separate building in which it might be exhibited. The movement, however, was not attended with success, and has not since been renewed. The inaugurators and friends of the present movement, though beginning with less extensive plans, are hopeful that growth will be rapid, and have reason to believe that success will attend from the start.

Thirty-three pictures, engravings, heliogravures, photographs, etc., have recently been hung in the two literary society halls on the third floor of University Hall. The majority of these pictures were purchased last summer in Munich by the donor and the writer; others were added from the establishment of the well-known art photographer, Frank Hegger, of London and New York. They embrace the following works:

ENGRAVINGS.—*Arnold Böcklin*, The Journey to Emmaus; *Herterich*, Bridal Procession; *May's* Portrait of the Young Goethe; *Stieler's* Portrait of Goethe; *Rembrandt*, The Artist's Son Titus, Old Soldier with Helmet, Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalene; *Manfeld*, The Wartburg; *Mosler*, Wedding Feast; *Unger*, Frederick the Great.

HELIOGRAVURES.—*Lenbach*, Wilhelm I., Bismarck; *Böcklin*, Attack by Pirates, The Sacred Grove; *Hendrich*, The Rhine Maidens' Lament upon the Death of Siegfried.

COLORS FACSIMILES.—*Lenbach*, Bismarck; *Normann*, Norwegian Fjord, Baptism of Wittekind; *Smith-Hald*, Twilight.

HEGGER PHOTOGRAPHS.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris; Canterbury Cathedral, Ann Hathaway's Cottage, The Parthenon, The

Pantheon, The Arch of Titus, Angelo's Moses, Carlyle, Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin.

BRAUN-CLEMENT PHOTOGRAPHS.—*Rembrandt*, Portrait of the Artist (Vienna) ; Portrait of a Young Girl.

PHOTOGRAPH.—The Matterhorn from the Riffel-Alp, by —, Geneva.

These pictures were chosen with the idea in mind of a permanent art exhibit which should not fill more than one or two good-sized rooms. As new accessions are received, it is expected that the older pictures will be removed and placed in the class rooms, hallways, offices, etc. The choice, therefore, was made not solely from the point of view of artistic excellence, but with reference to the needs of the various departments. Believing in personal ownership of works of art, which detracts nothing from the enjoyment of the public and awakens an interest on the part of individuals which could not otherwise be aroused, the donor of the majority of these pictures (who modestly desires that his name be withheld) has presented them to various members of the Faculty in preference to the University as a corporation. It need hardly be added, however, that they are intended primarily for the use and enjoyment of the student body. Thanks are due to the two literary societies for the readiness with which they responded to the request that the pictures might be hung in their halls. It is probable that in the course of the next year or eighteen months the rooms occupied at present by the library will become available as a permanent home for an art exhibit. Some fifteen or eighteen pictures more, a gift of the same generous benefactor, are at present on the way from Munich to Nashville, and will add considerably to the collection already in place. It is hoped that friends of the University and lovers of art will lend their support to the new undertaking, whether it be by direct gifts, by loans, or by the encouragement of their sympathy and approval.

H. Z. K.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

THE ideal of Vanderbilt University is to train men for service. In the various fields of usefulness the University expects to see its men coming to the front, and these expectations are not vain. It will be of interest to the friends of the University to know that

Vanderbilt has contributed more leaders to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association than any other institution of the South.

F. S. Brockman, B.A. '91, was the first General Student Secretary for the South. Brockman endeared himself forever to the students of the South, and his name is known to-day almost as widely as that of Mott and Speer. He held this position for about five years, and then for the next three years he traveled as Missionary Secretary of the South for the Student Volunteer Movement, the missionary branch of the Y. M. C. A. For the last five years he has been in China, and is now General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work in China. Prof. Chen, of Peking, speaking of Mr. Brockman's work in Shanghai, said: "In the last three years a work has been accomplished which commands the respect and admiration of every well-meaning citizen of that great metropolis."

For the last half dozen years another Vanderbilt graduate, Mr. Fennel P. Turner, B.A. '91, has been General Executive Secretary of the entire Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Before he entered upon this work he had been State Student Secretary of North Carolina.

Mr. Brockman was followed in the General Secretaryship of the South by Mr. Kennon Matthews, B.A. '95, who is now a missionary in Japan. Washington and Lee University furnished the third General Student Secretary of the South, Dr. McIlhany. Mr. W. D. Weatherford, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, comes in as the fourth in succession, and as the third from Vanderbilt. Last year he held the position of State Secretary of the Tennessee Student Associations. He was the first Student Secretary that Tennessee has had. Mr. Weatherford did such excellent work as State Secretary that the International Committee this year offered him the General Secretaryship of the South. He was succeeded in the State work by another Vanderbilt man, Mr. John W. Shackford, '03 Biblical. Mr. J. E. McCulloch, B.D. '01, is acting Student Volunteer Secretary for the South, besides being Secretary of the young people's missionary work in the Southern Methodist Church.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

The fact that Vanderbilt has sent out these men to broader fields of Association work makes the organization in the Uni-

versity itself of all the greater interest. The Y. M. C. A. work of the University falls into four natural divisions: that among the students of the Academic, of the Biblical, of the Medical, and of the Dental Departments, the students of the other three departments being associated with one or the other of these four. In the Dental Department the organization, though once effected, has been interrupted by the lack of a suitable meeting place. An effort is at present being made to remove this difficulty. The other three Associations are at work. This year a central Y. M. C. A. Board has been formed in the University, consisting of at least one student representative from each of the seven departments. The object of the Board is to promote the Association work of the entire University, and to have general supervision of all the departmental organizations.

In the Biblical Department every theological student and candidate, is *ipso facto*, a member of the Association. One of the most profitable features of the work in this Association is the mission study class that has been taught by Dr. O. E. Brown for a number of years. The class is larger this year than it has ever been, having in all about forty members.

Last session the organization in the Academic Department moved into a larger and more convenient room; and at the same time a Student General Secretary was employed to devote a part of his time to Association work. Mr. Richard Mann held this position last year, and was followed this year by Mr. Felix Massey. For the last two years the interest and the membership in the Association have been increasing gradually but constantly. This year there have been organized four Bible classes that meet once a week. The purpose is primarily to promote daily Bible study. Religious meetings are held in the Association Building on each Friday evening. These are conducted sometimes by the students, frequently by some member of the Faculty or some minister from the city. Recently Mr. J. O. Rust, pastor of the Edgefield Baptist Church, gave a series of strong and very helpful addresses before the Association. The building was filled on each of the four nights that Mr. Rust spoke.

CONVENTIONS.

In the State Y. M. C. A. Convention, held in Knoxville October 15-22, 1902, in which Railroad, City, and Student Associa-

tions were represented, the student delegation was by far the largest. The first day of the Convention was devoted to a special Student Conference, of which Mr. Weatherford had charge. Vanderbilt had four delegates in the Conference, besides furnishing three of the speakers.

On November 15 and 16 a Bible Study Conference for the students of Nashville and vicinity was held in the Y. M. C. A. building of the Academic Department of Vanderbilt University. The following speakers addressed the Conference: Prof. W. R. Webb, of Bellbuckle; Dr. O. E. Brown and Prof. A. M. Harris, of Vanderbilt University; Mr. W. D. Weatherford, General Secretary; and Messrs. W. B. Abbott and S. W. McGill, Secretaries of the Nashville City Association.

At the Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the Theological Seminaries of the West, that met in Dayton the last of November, there were three delegates present from the Theological Association, for that Association claims Dr. Brown as a member. Dr. Brown represented his Association in a magnificent way, making two of the strongest addresses of the Convention.

ADDRESSES BY VISITORS.

Occasionally the Associations have some visiting Secretary to give them encouragement and help. The visit of Prof. W. C. Chen, of Peking University, was described in the previous number of the *QUARTERLY*. In November Mr. C. H. Fenn, who has been making a tour of the theological seminaries in the special interest of missions, spent several days in Vanderbilt. He met the theological men twice in a very helpful way, but most noteworthy was his address before the Academic Association on November 14. His subject was "God's Providential Dealings as Shown in the Siege of Peking." Mr. Fenn was one of the most prominent missionaries in the siege of Peking during the summer of 1900. His address was full of vivid scenes from the siege, and was thrilling in the extreme.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

THE annual banquet of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, which was given at the Maxwell House Thursday evening, December 4, 1902, was the occasion of a compliment paid by the business men of Nashville to Chancellor Kirkland and Vander-

bilt University. The special guest of the banquet was Mr. W. S. Harvey, of Philadelphia, President of the Commercial Museum, who, after cigars had been lighted, addressed the banqueters on "Commercial Relations, Foreign and Domestic." To respond to this address the Chamber of Commerce selected Chancellor Kirkland as a member and representative citizen, and the manner in which his remarks were received by the other members present showed their regard for him and their appreciation of the ideas which he expressed.

After commenting on some phases of Mr. Harvey's address, more particularly the commercial and industrial advancement of the South, Chancellor Kirkland went on to show that the commercial advancement of a country does not depend on its natural resources alone, but upon the character of its people as well, particularly upon their intellectual advancement and their promptness and aptness in making use of scientific knowledge and of the skill of the men who have been trained in scientific laboratories.

VANDERBILT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the students in Kissam Hall on Monday evening, November 24, resulted in the organization of the Vanderbilt Memorial Association, an organization which has been much needed to complement the work of the many other student organizations. The object of the Association is to collect and preserve trophies of success in athletic and literary contests, especially with other colleges. The Faculty very gladly set apart the parlor of Kissam Hall as the Trophy Room; at least until in a future new gymnasium a more appropriate place shall be found, and the Association will fit up the room with frames, scrapbooks, and cases suitable for preserving and displaying trophies.

The officers of the Association are: Dr. H. C. Tolman, President; Dr. W. L. Dudley, Vice President; Dr. R. B. Steele, Secretary and Treasurer. Committees were appointed from each class and department to solicit funds and donations of past trophies. Many students and others who have old trophies have indicated their purpose to turn them over to the Association, and in this way a very valuable collection of memorabilia will be gathered and preserved.

THE ASHIDA PRIZE IN SOCIOLOGY.

MR. KEIJI ASHIDA, B.D. '01, of Osaka, Japan, has offered a prize, to be given for the best paper on a sociological subject prepared by any student of the University during the year. While a student in Vanderbilt University, Mr. Ashida proved himself an exceptionally competent investigator in sociological subjects. The year following his graduation he was a student in Yale University, where he further distinguished himself in this line, winning a valuable prize. Before leaving for Japan, he showed his regard for Vanderbilt University by offering a prize in the same subject at this institution.

The prize will be awarded at the Commencement next June, and competitors must select subjects approved by a committee of the Faculty consisting of Chancellor Kirkland, Dr. Moore, and Mr. Dyer, and which will require actual personal investigation and result in securing some real and positive information on the standard of life among the negroes of Nashville, ownership of property, occupations, and the like. The University reserves the right of first publishing the papers.

WORK OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of Vanderbilt University held its first meeting for the winter shortly before Thanksgiving, at the residence of the President, Mrs. John C. Brown. The meeting was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Prof. A. M. Harris entertained the Society with the reading of selections from "Monsieur Beaucaire." The Treasurer presented a report of the work of the Society and of the funds on hand. From the organization of the Society, in February, 1894, to the close of the college year, June 1, 1902, there had been collected and paid to the Bursar of the University the sum of \$2,405. In addition, loans have been repaid amounting to \$666.32. This makes a total of receipts from the Society amounting to \$3,071.32. Up to the close of last year forty-nine loans had been made, aggregating \$2,367.50. This is an average of \$48.32 per loan. Fourteen of these loans have been repaid, amounting, as has already been stated, to \$666.32. There was to the credit of the Society on the books of the University June 1, 1902, the sum of \$703.82. This sum will be used during the present session in loans to worthy and needy students. Most of it has been promised, and quite a number of students now in the University are getting help from this fund.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE attention of alumni and friends is especially called to the desirability of securing complete copies of the VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY. We have only a few copies of Volume I., which we will furnish at one dollar while the supply lasts. Volume II. will be furnished for a while longer at the regular rate of fifty cents. We suggest to all old students the desirability of beginning their subscriptions from the first number, so that they may have their files complete. The QUARTERLY makes an interesting record of University life and work, and its value will not be lessened as the years go by.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS IN 1903.

EXAMINATIONS for admission into Vanderbilt University will be held on May 14, 15, and 16, 1903, at the University, and also at any school the principal of which will undertake to set them for the convenience of his pupils. But application should be made at least two weeks in advance. The order of examinations will be as follows: Thursday, May 14, 9 A.M. to 12 M., English; 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., Mathematics. Friday, May 15, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., Latin; 9 to 11 A.M., Physical Geography; 2:30 to 4:30 P.M., United States History. Saturday, May 16, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., Greek; 9 A.M. to 12 M., German or French.

The examinations will be repeated in the same order on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 14, 15, and 16, at the University, but nowhere else. A prize of \$50 will be offered for the best grade made in Greek and Latin at the September examinations, and another prize of equal value for the best examination made at the same time in Mathematics, English, and United States History. Candidates for admission into the Freshman class in the subjects in which the prize is offered are eligible to contest, those who may have entered by examination or certificate in May, as well as those who shall come up for the first time in September.

Examinations will also be set at the University in September for those who want them in English History, Greek History (to

the death of Alexander), Roman History (to the death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius), Physics, and Botany. In each of these subjects the examination will be adapted to the abilities of students who have had thorough instruction for five recitations per week through one year. Examinations will also be set in Elementary Latin (the amount of work ordinarily done in the first two years), and Elementary Mathematics (Algebra to Quadratics and Plane Geometry).

The scope of the examinations remains unchanged, except in the few points noted above. The requirements for admission to particular courses have been slightly changed, with a view to equalizing the conditions of entrance into the Arts and Science courses; and they are now as follows:

To the course in Arts: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, and History (preferably United States History) or Science (preferably Physical Geography).

To the course in Science (with Latin): Latin, Mathematics, English, History (preferably United States History) or Science (preferably Physical Geography), and one Modern Language (German or French).

To the course in Science (without Latin): Mathematics, English, History (preferably United States History), one Modern Language (German or French), one Science (preferably Physical Geography), and one of the following group: Elementary Latin, or a second Modern Language, or a second subject in History, or a second subject in Science.

To the course in Engineering: The same as for the course in Science (without Latin).

To the Irregular Course: Latin (4), Greek (3), Mathematics (4), English (4), History of the United States (1), or of England (1), or of Greece (to the death of Alexander) and Rome (to the death of Marcus Aurelius) (1), French (2), German (2); Science: Physical Geography (1), or Physics (1), or Botany (1); Elementary Latin (2), Elementary Mathematics (2). But the aggregate value (indicated by the figures in parentheses) of all the subjects offered shall not be less than ten (10). No student can be admitted to the University to pursue an irregular course who is conditioned on subjects the values of which aggregate more than four (4) out of the ten (10).

The advantage of standing the examinations in May is obvious,

and students are urged to apply for them through their teachers at that time.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON OF 1902.

"VANDERBILT beat Louisiana State University, which beat Texas, which beat Sewanee, which beat Vanderbilt."

This "Cycle of Football History," published in the *Hustler* of December 6, gives in a concise form the relative standing of four football teams of the South at the close of the present season. Before Thanksgiving day, out of the nine games to be played, Vanderbilt had won eight; and it was fondly hoped that there would be an unbroken record for the year. But Thanksgiving day came. A chilly morning, some sunshine, and a wet field were the external conditions. By day, a touch-down and a goal kicked by Sewanee, and a touch-down by Vanderbilt; by the gloom of early night another touch-down by Sewanee; and, with a score of eleven to five in favor of her rival, Vanderbilt's team took its place among the good teams of the South. The eight victories of the 'Varsity had aroused great enthusiasm; but neither the horseshoe which had that morning been hung on the fence in front of Vanderbilt's section of seats, nor the rooting, nor the songs, nor the expended enthusiasm of the students could avert the final defeat; and with this came the end of athletic work for the season, for no class games were played, as had been expected.

Except for the change made necessary by the sickness of Kyle, the men who played the first games were the ones who were in the last; and, taken as a whole, their work was well done. The game with Cumberland (45 to 0) was but a preliminary testing of the men. The second game, when the score was 29 to 0 against Mississippi, decided the make-up of the team for the rest of the season. The first real test of the men was in the game with Central on the 18th of October. This was the hardest played game of the season, and Central was at one time in the lead; but Vanderbilt rallied and came out victorious, 24 to 17. In no team that Vanderbilt met have the men played with more desperation, and in no game have more of them been compelled to retire from the field on account of injuries. A week later came the victory over Tennessee, at Knoxville, 12 to 5, and then two at home—over Washington, 33 to 12, and Kentucky University, 16 to 5.

The Southern trip came next, with its defeat of Tulane, 23 to 5, and of Louisiana State, 27 to 5. Though in neither game did the opponents carry the ball over the goal line, yet each won five points by kicking goal from the field. As will be seen by the scores given, excepting in the first two games, the opponents of Vanderbilt scored in every game, and in these the total score was 140 to 60 in favor of Vanderbilt, showing that the season's games have been contests of a strong team with other strong teams.

The following table will give the physical statistics for the men, the first twelve having taken part in three or more games during the season :

NAME AND POSITION.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Department.
Perry, c.....	23	6 ft. 3 in.	154	M.
Graham, r. g.....	19	6 ft. 1 in.	175	A.
Morgan, l. g.....	27	5 ft. 9 in.	190	A.
Massey, r. t.....	26	5 ft. 9 in.	175	A.
Lawler, l. t.....	22	5 ft. 11 in.	165	M.
Bryan, r. e.....	19	5 ft. 10 in.	168	E.
Howell, l. e. and q.....	18	5 ft. 6½ in.	145	A.
Kyle, q.....	20	5 ft. 11½ in.	160	L.
Tigert, r. h.....	20	6 ft. 3 in.	173	A.
Davis, l. h.....	23	5 ft. 8 in.	145	L.
Edgerton, f. b.....	23	5 ft. 8½ in.	175	G.
Williamson, l. e.....	21	6 ft.	150	A.
Houston, c.....	20	5 ft. 11½ in.	175	A.
Wade, c.....	20	6 ft. 1 in.	170	L.
Martin, l. t.....	21	5 ft. 11½ in.	176	M.
Love, r. e.....	20	5 ft. 10 in.	155	A.
Blake, h. b.....	20	5 ft. 10 in.	155	E.
Hamilton, f. b.....	20	5 ft. 11¼ in.	163	A.

Some points in the history of the players will not be amiss :

Alexander Perry, first baseman of the baseball team and prominent on the basket-ball team last year, played half on the Wallace team, had two years' experience on the Vanderbilt scrubs, and for the last two seasons has been center for the 'Varsity.

Thomas Bennett Graham in '96 was right tackle on the scrub team of the Nashville Military Institute, and right half-back at Bowen's in 1900. He was placed at guard in the second game this fall, and played that position in the rest of the games.

A. J. Morgan, one of the winning debaters against Tennessee on Thanksgiving eve, 1902, entered the Vanderbilt in the fall of '97, and for two years played in his class team and the scrub eleven. After being out of college two years, he returned in 1901, too late

to be eligible for the team, but has played in all the games this year.

Felix M. Massey, General Secretary of the Vanderbilt Y. M. C. A., played guard on the Webb team in '97 and center in '98. Entering Vanderbilt the next year, he played center for the 'Varsity in '99, and won distinction by a hundred-yard run for a touch-down in the Thanksgiving game with the Normal College. He was out of school for two years, and this year has played regularly at tackle.

John M. Lawler, the crack pitcher on last spring's team, played at Webb's School, the Vanderbilt Training School, Elkton, Ky., and on the team at St. Albans, Radford, Va. He was in the first three games at Vanderbilt in 1900, but was taken sick and did not play the rest of the season. Last year and this, as tackle, he maintained himself against all the assailants of his position.

Claiborne N. Bryan has had a varied football experience. At Webb's school in '97 and '98 he played right end and half-back. In '99 at Branham and Hughes he was full-back, and right half the next year. Last year he played substitute right tackle and half on the 'Varsity, but this year has been at end, and has to his credit the longest run in the Thanksgiving game.

Joe T. Howell, Jr., was half-back for two years on the Wallace team, and this year has been left end and quarter-back, and is credited with a ninety-yard run in the Tennessee game, and one of the same length in the Tulane game.

Frank Kyle began as right tackle at Mooney's in '99, and was afterwards half and quarter. He began his playing at Vanderbilt in '01 as half-back, but was put at quarter in the game against Nashville Thanksgiving day. He was again at quarter this year, excepting in the last three games, when he was kept from playing by a sympathy with Job. His skill in directing the team has won for him the captaincy for next year.

John J. Tigert, Jr., had his preliminary football training at Webb's School, and was for one year on the Vanderbilt scrubs. Last year he played right half, left half, left end, left guard, and full-back, but this year he has played in every game as half-back.

Capt. Herbert W. Davis, better known as "Huldy," played third base on the ball team last spring. He came from Webb's School, and in '96 was sub-half and quarter on the 'Varsity.

Since 1899 he has regularly played half on the 'Varsity, and this year will terminate his long and successful connection with Vanderbilt athletics.

John E. Edgerton, Bachelor of Ugliness, '02, captain football team '01, President Vanderbilt Y. M. C. A. '02, full of honors, also ends his connection this year with the Vanderbilt football team, according to the statute of limitations. He had one year's experience at guard at Cumberland in '96. From '98 to '00 his position at Vanderbilt was right half, excepting that in a few games he was put at guard, tackle, or center. The past two years he has been full-back.

James R. Williamson has done all his playing at Vanderbilt, most of the time at end, and a part of this season as half-back on the second team, but took Howell's place at end in the last three games.

Lewis E. Martin began his practice on Dudley field a week before Thanksgiving day in 1901. This year he has been sub guard and tackle, and was at tackle in the last half of the game against Sewanee on Thanksgiving day.

J. B. Wade also entered the ranks just before Thanksgiving last year. This year he was in the Cumberland game as guard, and at center in the games with Mississippi and Tulane.

Frank K. Houston played guard for one year at Mooney's School, and during his three years at Vanderbilt has played as guard, tackle, and center, which position he played in the Central game, but an injury to his shoulder prevented further work this year.

W. S. Love is also a Mooney man, and played three consecutive years as left half-back, playing end this year in the Central game.

E. J. Hamilton was right half at Mooney's for two years, and this year he has been practiced behind the line, playing full-back in the Tulane game, where his hurdling of the line was one of the noticeable features.

D. B. Blake, Jr., was for two years half-back at Bowen's School, and here has been worked behind the line, having a run of 65 yards to his credit in the Washington game.

In addition to the games on the 'Varsity schedule, there were some played out of town by other players. While the regulars were at Knoxville, the Columbia Athletic Club was defeated 12

to 0 by a team made up of the following players: Chadwell, c.; Sibley, l. g.; Burks, r. g.; Stallcup, l. t.; McIlvain, r. t.; W. Blake, r. e.; J. S. Evans, l. e.; Overton, q. b.; Williamson, r. h. b.; Black, l. h. b.; Dabney, f. b.

Two other games were of more importance, as they were with preparatory schools well represented at the Vanderbilt. While the 'Varsity was on its Southern trip the second eleven were taken in by Mooney's School at Murfreesboro, 12 to 0. The Vanderbilt representatives were J. W. Nichols, c.; Sibley, l. g.; DeBow, r. g.; Watkins, l. t.; R. Hamilton, r. t.; Harris, l. e.; W. Blake, r. e.; F. Blake, q. b.; Denton, l. h. b.; Jones, r. h. b.; Brown, f. b. Though they put up a strong defensive game, they were unable to score against the Mooney team, which has proved itself to be the strongest preparatory school team of this part of the South. Earlier in the season the Freshmen team went out to visit Branham and Hughes, but found that the latter had been well trained in Vanderbilt tactics by Mr. Hardy, Fellow and Instructor in Vanderbilt last year, and by Mr. Fred Hume, '02, and a member of last year's team. The score was of goodly proportions, but all on the other side. Both these games were encouraging, as they indicated the high standard of the football work in these schools, and gave practical assurance that good material will not be lacking in Vanderbilt for some years to come.

Since Thanksgiving, quiet has reigned on Dudley field, and all athletic activity has been in other directions. The Monday night following Thanksgiving, at the University Club, a banquet was given to the Vanderbilt players by Mrs. E. W. Cole, at which she was represented by her son Whitefoord R. Cole, and the following gentlemen: Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Dr. W. L. Dudley, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Maj. John W. Thomas, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Messrs. G. H. Baskette, T. H. Brewer, S. A. Cunningham, William H. Lindsey, and F. O. Watts. The following football men were present: The team: H. W. Davis (Captain), Alex Perry, A. J. Morgan, T. B. Graham, Felix Massey, John Lawler, C. N. Bryan, J. R. Williamson, Frank Kyle, J. T. Howell, Jr., J. J. Tigert, Jr., J. E. Edgerton, G. Jones, Ed J. Hamilton, W. S. Love, Henry Harris, J. B. Wade, L. E. Martin, J. B. Sibley, D. B. Blake, F. K. Houston. Substitutes: W. C. Weaver, W. J. Nolen, John Overton, IV., Innis Brown, Roger Hamilton, O. W. Watkins, G. F. Davis, G. T. Denton, Frank Blake, Weldon Blake

(Captain), Horace Lipscomb, C. C. Green, E. P. Scales, J. W. Nichols, J. M. DeBow, George D. Brittain, C. M. McSpaddin, and Irving Kolsky; Ray Buckley, manager; W. H. Watkins, coach; and M. P. O'Connor, assistant coach.

An elaborate menu was served, the last course being ice cream in the shape of football players, each holding under his arm a little football of chocolate. The following toasts, proposed by Dr. Dudley, the toastmaster, formed the literary programme: "The Victor and the Vanquished," Maj. J. W. Thomas; "The Spirit of Conquest," G. H. Baskette; "The Influence of Athletics on College Life," Chancellor Kirkland; "Athletics as a Preparation for Life," F. O. Watts; "The University and the Community," Gen. Thruston; "The Team of 1902," T. H. Brewer. Remarks were made by others also, including coaches Watkins and O'Connor; and at the conclusion a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Cole, when Dr. Dudley announced the close of the football season of 1902. At a later meeting of the Athletic Committee resolutions were passed expressing high appreciation for the kindness of Mrs. Cole.

Financially, the season was moderately successful, although, owing to the chilliness of the day, the receipts on Thanksgiving were not as large as had been anticipated. The good condition of the team throughout the season evidences the efficiency of Mr. Watkins as coach, while the good work of Mr. Myles O'Connor with the scrubs is worthy of special mention. In regard to the management, the carefulness of Mr. Buckley left nothing to be desired; and the continued calling of games "just on time" shows that he was master of all the details of football campaigning. He will be succeeded by Alonzo Monk, Jr., now Business Manager of the *Hustler*, with Mr. C. C. Green, who looked after the players on the Mooney trip, as assistant. Mr. Kyle will captain the team, but thus far no definite arrangements have been made in regard to a coach for next year. Prophecy may be futile, but the past is sure. Straight college students playing straight, clean football, won all but one game against well-trained competitors; and, since the team represents the normal conditions of Vanderbilt, it seems certain that strong teams will in the future be organized under the same conditions.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Vanderbilt Lawn Tennis Association has conducted a successful tournament for the championship of the Club, the honor going to B. F. Carr (Senior), who defeated the champion of last year, Paul B. Kern, '02, by the score: 6-2, 1-6, 6-4, 6-0.

There were more than thirty entries in the preliminary contest, and they were divided into four groups. The winners of these groups were: Dr. H. Z. Kip, 36 games played, 26 won and 10 lost; Prof. A. M. Harris, 59 games played, 51 won and 8 lost; B. F. Carr, 47 games played, 37 won and 10 lost; W. H. Hargrove (Biblical), 111 games played, 96 won and 15 lost.

In the semi-finals Kip beat Harris 8-6, 8-6, 6-3, and Carr beat Hargrove 8-6, 6-1, 6-1. In the finals Carr beat Kip 9-7, 6-2, 6-0, and then played Kern for the championship.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

THE Vanderbilt Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Scholarship Society held its annual meeting Tuesday night, December 2. The following officers were chosen: President, Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman, Ph.D., D.D., Phi Beta Kappa, Yale; Vice Presidents, Prof. William James Vaughn, LL.D., Phi Beta Kappa, University of Alabama, Bishop Robert Kennon Hargrove, D.D., Phi Beta Kappa, University of Alabama, Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland, Ph.D., LL.D., Phi Beta Kappa, Vanderbilt; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Hiram Albert Vance, Ph.D., Phi Beta Kappa, Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Prof. John Thomas McGill, Ph.D., Phi Beta Kappa, Vanderbilt; Treasurer, Prof. Robert Leathaw Lund, M.S., Phi Beta Kappa, Vanderbilt.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter and following the example of other chapters recently established, several alumni who attained the requisite standing in their university course and have since gained eminence in some department of knowledge were admitted. Those initiated on this occasion were:

Prof. E. E. Barnard, Sc.D., now of University of Chicago. Dr. Barnard graduated from Vanderbilt in 1887, and received the degree of Sc.D. in 1893. He is famous as the discoverer of the fifth satellite of Jupiter and has been the recipient of medals from the French Academy of Science and the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain.

John J. Tigert, LL.D. For many years Dr. Tigert has been Book Editor of the M. E. Church, South, and editor of the *Methodist Review*. He graduated in 1877, and later received the degree of S.T.B. He was Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University until 1890, and is now Secretary of the Board of Trust. Dr. Tigert is the author of many well-known publications.

Rev. E. B. Chappell, B.A., D.D. Dr. Chappell graduated with distinction in 1879, and since that time his work has been entirely in the pastorate. He has occupied leading pulpits in Texas, St. Louis, and Nashville, and is recognized as one of the most scholarly men in the Southern Methodist Church.

C. L. Thornburg, Ph.D., now of Lehigh University. Dr. Thornburg was Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering and Practical Astronomy until 1895, when he accepted a call to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lehigh, which position he now holds. His *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1884.

R. W. Deering, Ph.D., now of Western Reserve University. Since 1892 Dr. Deering has been Professor of Germanic Languages and Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Western Reserve University. He graduated at Vanderbilt in 1885, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1889. For several years Dr. Deering was Adjunct Professor of German at Vanderbilt. He has edited a number of German texts.

C. C. Ferrell, Ph.D., now of the University of Mississippi. Dr. Ferrell is a graduate of Vanderbilt of the class of 1886, and won his Ph.D. at Leipzig in 1892. For many years he has been Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Mississippi.

W. H. Hulme, Ph.D., now of Western Reserve University. Prof. Hulme received his B.A. from Vanderbilt in 1890, and Freiburg conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. At present he is Professor of English at Western Reserve.

Edwin Mims, Ph.D., now at Trinity College. In 1893 Prof. Mims received his M.A. from Vanderbilt and later took his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University. He is now Professor of the English Language and Literature at Trinity College, North Carolina.

President H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College. Prof. Snyder was a B.A. of 1887 and M.A. of 1894. For some years he has

been Professor of English at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., and last June was elected President of that institution.

C. E. Little, Ph.D., of the University of Nashville. Dr. Little received the degree of Ph.D. from Vanderbilt in 1899, and is now Professor of Latin in the University of Nashville. He has edited in the Vanderbilt Oriental Series an Index to the Chandogya Upanishad which has been praised by scholars of this country and of Germany.

Three members of the Senior Class, having qualified for membership, were initiated: Albert C. Snead, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Grinnell Jones and Stella Rich, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Snead was elected Student President in virtue of having attained the highest grade of scholarship for three years in college.

After the business meeting, the Society sat down to a banquet at "The Duncan." President Tolman presided as toastmaster, Toasts were responded to by Chancellor Kirkland, Dr. Tigert, Dr. Chappell, Dr. Little, Mr. Snead, Mr. Jones, Miss Rich. The following members were present: Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Lewis Baxter, Dr. H. C. Tolman, Dr. H. A. Vance, Dr. J. J. Tigert, Dr. E. B. Chappell, Dr. C. E. Little, Dr. Timothy Cloran, Dr. L. C. Glenn, Dr. J. T. McGill, G. C. Scoggin, Prof. R. L. Lund, Lee J. Loventhal, W. J. Howard, Herbert Gannaway, T. H. Brewer, Albert Snead, Grinnell Jones, S. M. Miller, P. R. Hines, Martha M. Maney, Daisy M. Hemphill, Stella Rich.

Dr. Tolman read a letter which he had received from President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, stating that he would deliver the annual address before the Society next June. Dr. Thwing is one of the Senators of the National Council.

VICTORY IN DEBATE.

ACTIVE membership in a literary society is, and ought to be, a prominent feature of every young man's college career. Senator Hoar recently declared that work in a debating society is one of the best trainings a young man who desires to enter public life can obtain. Such work affords practice in using in an effective manner the knowledge and discipline one gets from the class room. Our literary societies are doing good and effective work, but not the work they might do if more of our students realized the advantages of such training. The society halls have recently been

beautified by the acquisition of a large number of beautiful pictures through the instrumentality of Dr. Kip. Thus ornamented and renovated, our halls compare favorably with those of the best universities in the land. The work in debate so far this year has developed considerable talent in that line, and there is no reason why Vanderbilt should not achieve an enviable record in that sort of contest.

The debate between the representatives of the two Societies and the young men from the State University on the evening of November 26 resulted in a victory for our team. The question was fairly stated and admitted little choice of sides. We had the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that the United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people." Mr. Jenkins, B.A. '01 ('04 Biblical), and Mr. Morgan, '03 Academic, showed a mastery of the subject and a repose in presentation which immediately gave confidence to their supporters. Messrs. Hugh M. Tate and Clifford V. Perry, of Tennessee, made a vigorous defense of the present system and gained much applause. Gov. McMillin presided, and the large and attentive audience shows a growing interest in contests of this kind.

The Philosophic Society has selected C. T. Cunningham, '04 Academic, and Mr. I. L. Holt, '05 Academic, and the Dialectic Society, W. A. Lambeth, '04 Biblical, and Fred T. Barnett, '04 Law, to represent them in the oratorical contest on February 22. The orators are carefully preparing themselves, and the occasion should be of great interest to all.

PLANS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of the Alumni Association (consisting of R. L. Burch, President; W. H. Hollinshead, Secretary; and R. L. Lund, Treasurer, *ex officio*, and W. R. Manier, Dr. W. H. Witt, and C. C. Trabue, by appointment of the President), has gone actively to work to develop the interests of the Association and of the University. Following out the precedent set by Mr. Burch with the class of '92, of which he was a member, and in accordance with the instructions given by the Association to the new officers at the annual meeting, steps have been taken to secure the decennial reunion of the graduates of '93 in the Academic, Engineering, and Law Departments. Elsewhere in this issue of

the QUARTERLY there will be found a roll of these classes and a call for the reunion.

The committee has also actively begun the compilation of the present addresses of old students and graduates from the beginning of the institution. Some of this information is on file in the office of the Chancellor, but relatively only a small part, while the need of a complete list is often seriously felt. Through the fraternity chapters a nearly complete list of their old members with accurate addresses will be obtained. Later, other means will be taken to ascertain the addresses of the remainder.

The Executive Committee has under consideration also a proposition to build a handsome stone fence about the campus, or at least a part of it, beginning at the gymnasium gate and running about 1,000 feet on West End Avenue to Vanderbilt Avenue, and on Vanderbilt Avenue about 900 feet to the Broad Street gate. A substantial stone fence of handsome material, to be laid in cement, with ashlar face, can be laid for about \$2.25 per running foot, and \$5,000 will be needed for the purpose. Those to whom the plan has been suggested have given it hearty approval. A citizen of Nashville, a member of the Board of Trust, has offered to start the subscription list with one hundred dollars.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S. I. A. A.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held in Atlanta December 20, 1902, with a representation of thirteen colleges, as follows: Vanderbilt University, University of the South, University of Tennessee, University of Nashville, University of Mississippi, University of Texas, University of Louisiana, University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, Mercer University, and Clemson College.

The meeting was held at the Georgia School of Technology. President Hall welcomed the Association in a brief but hearty manner, and he made a delightful host throughout the entire meeting. A splendid luncheon was served to the delegates by the Georgia School of Technology at one o'clock, after which a tour of inspection of the plant of the institution was made.

The Executive Committee of the Association met on December 19 at the Aragon Hotel, and reported action on two cases of sus-

pension of members of the Association for playing ineligible men on their football teams. The committee recommended that, as the University of Texas played an ineligible man owing to a misunderstanding of the law on the part of the Chairman of their Athletic Committee, therefore the suspension be removed. This recommendation was approved by the Association.

Tulane University had been suspended for playing an ineligible man, and although the Chairman of the Athletic Committee of Tulane certified to the eligibility of the man through misunderstanding of the law, yet the Executive Committee recommended that Tulane University be not reinstated until assurances were given by official action of the student body and of the Alumni Association of Tulane that these bodies were in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Association and would pledge themselves to do everything in their power to uphold the laws of the Association. This action was taken because indisputable evidence was before the committee that certain students and alumni in positions of authority had endeavored to circumvent the law and had no sympathy with the work of the Association. The Association, however, did not approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but made the suspension of Tulane effective for one year.

A number of amendments to the laws of the Association were passed, many being verbal changes designed to make them more explicit. The most important action bearing on the eligibility of players was as follows: A student who has participated in intercollegiate athletic contests anywhere for five years is ineligible. A postgraduate or professional student must be pursuing a course of study which requires at least five hours' lectures or recitations a week, or their equivalent, and an undergraduate must have ten hours or more, to be eligible. A student who has been connected with an institution where he has participated in an intercollegiate contest shall not participate in an intercollegiate contest at any other institution in the Association until he has been a student there for one collegiate year. It was made obligatory that each institution in the Association have an athletic committee composed wholly or for the most part of members of the Faculty, who shall be responsible to the Executive Committee of the Association for the proper enforcement of the laws.

The candidates for all teams must fill out a blank in answer to

the following questions, and this blank shall be forwarded to the President of this Association before the candidate is eligible:

1. Have you ever at any time competed for a money prize or against a professional for any kind of a prize? 2. Have you ever received money or any other compensation or concession for your athletic services, either as a player or in any other capacity? 3. How many hours of recitations or lectures are you attending per week? 4. How long have you been a student at (name of institution)? 5. Did you receive any inducement or concession to attend (name of institution)? 6. Have you participated in intercollegiate contests as a member of a (name of institution) team? If so, state what team or teams, and when. 7. Have you ever taken part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of the team of any college or university other than (name of institution)? If so, state what institution you represented, on what team or teams, and when. 8. Have you ever played baseball on a summer team? If so, what team or teams, and when? On my honor as a gentleman I state that the above answers are made in full knowledge of the purpose for which they are asked, and that they contain the whole truth. Signed _____. Date_____

The Executive Committee was empowered to impose such penalty as may be deemed proper on an institution canceling or modifying a contract for a game without the consent of the other party thereto.

The Association accepted the invitation of the Georgia School of Technology to hold the Annual Track and Field Meet under their auspices next May.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting of the Association in Baton Rouge next December.

The meeting was harmonious and earnest in all of its deliberations, exhibiting throughout that wholesome spirit which indicates determination to place athletics on a high moral plane.

The following officers were elected: W. L. Dudley, of Vanderbilt University, President; W. M. Riggs, of Clemson College, Vice President; A. L. Bondurant, of University of Mississippi, Secretary and Treasurer; A. H. Patterson, of University of Georgia, and B. B. Ross, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, members of the Executive Committee.

A SCHOOL CONFERENCE AND TOURNAMENT.

THE Interscholastic Track Meet which has for several years been annually held on Dudley Field has become a fixed institution, well established by past success. The occasional conferences of school and college men, and especially the one held under the auspices of the Graduate Club in Thanksgiving week, 1901, have proven interesting and profitable. Equally profitable have been the interscholastic contests in public speaking which have been held by various institutions in other States. These considerations, with the added one of a desire to economize time and expense, led the Faculty of Vanderbilt University, on the recommendation of the Chancellor, to appoint a committee to correspond with the schools and report whether they would be enough interested to take part in such a conference and contest in connection with the Track Meet and whether it would be feasible to have all three of these events in one period of say two consecutive days.

The committee, consisting of Drs. Jones and Kip, reported to the first Faculty meeting in January that the plans met with the very general approval of the schoolmen, and recommended that a conference of preparatory school-teachers and an interscholastic contest in declamation be held on Friday, May 1, preceding the Interscholastic Track Meet, which is set for Saturday, May 2. The report was adopted and the committee continued, with instructions to arrange the details. As soon as possible a letter containing full information and an invitation to participate will be sent out to the schools.

THE OLYMPIAN.

THE latest effort to solve the difficult problem of publishing a magazine in the South is *The Olympian*, the initial number of which appeared during the last week of December. This enterprise is of no little interest to the friends of Vanderbilt, as the majority of those connected with it are from among the alumni and officers of the University. Thus indirectly its success will reflect much credit upon Vanderbilt University as well as upon the city of Nashville.

The new publication will differ materially from other magazines of its class, as it will have, in addition to the regular depart-

ments usually found in popular magazines, two special departments, one of which will be devoted to educational institutions, and the other to amateur sport. In this respect it is thought that *The Olympian* will fill a niche that has long been untenanted.

The initial number of the magazine compares favorably with its competitors. Barring the quality of its paper, nothing but praise can be given to its typographical make-up, while the standard of its contributions is exceedingly high. Among those whose writings are included in this number are some whose names are known to the great world of readers. Thus Charles Egbert Craddock goes back to her old haunt, the Chilhowees, and gives a short story, "A Chilhowee Lily," that has all the charm and glamour of her magic pen; John Trotwood Moore contributes a sonnet, "Why Idly Stand and Wait?" which Miss Catherine Wiley has illustrated with admirable skill; and Will T. Hale offers a short poem entitled "The Kindness of Time." Among other contributions are two short stories, "A Scoop for the Morning Mail," by Grace P. Turner, and "The Motherless Filly," by Guy Underwood, and a very dainty little lyric from the pen of Garnet Noel Wiley. A little-known but thoroughly charming writer, whose native tongue is modern Greek, is D. Vikelas, whose masterpiece, "Loukis Laras," is admirably translated for *The Olympian* by Dr. H. C. Tolman. Two timely and interesting articles are "The Students of China," by Prof. J. H. Stevenson, and "Athletic Control in School and College," by Prof. W. L. Dudley. The illustrations for "A Chilhowee Lily," by W. Brantly Smith, are worthy of especial notice as examples of beautiful and effective illustration.

Dr. W. L. Dudley is the President of *The Olympian* Company, while Dr. J. H. Stevenson and Theodore Brewer have general editorial direction of the publication. The department of amateur sport is in charge of Grantland Rice.

VANDERBILT ALUMNI IN ST. LOUIS.

"Good wine needs no bush;" neither does the following account of the Vanderbilt men in St. Louis need any introduction. It has been prepared for the QUARTERLY by W. E. Baird, upon request:

'75-'76 Biblical—Albert T. Tidwell has been in St. Louis since

1875. From 1892 to 1901 he was Assistant State Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Missouri. Address, 1925A Cora Avenue.

'76—Charles P. Curd, LL.B., who for several years has been Principal of Smith Academy, one of the allied schools of Washington University, has resigned that position, owing to ill health, and is now in Colorado.

'77—W. B. Palmore, Graduate in Theology, has been for many years editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, one of the best-known and most influential of the Church papers. Dr. Palmore was a member of the Dallas General Conference. His address is 1414 Locust Street.

'81—Harry G. Henderson, Graduate in Classical Theology, formerly stationed at Parkersburg, W. Va., for two years has been pastor of the First Methodist Church. Dr. Henderson has received the degree of A.M. from Kentucky Wesleyan University and D.D. from Barbourville (Ky.) College. Address, 2830 Dickson Street.

'83—Josephus Stephan, Graduate in Classical Theology, formerly pastor of Marvin Memorial Church, is now, and for four years has been, pastor of the Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, South, corner Hodiament Avenue and North Market Street. Mr. Stephan is Secretary of the St. Louis Preachers' Meeting and Chairman of the Sunday School Board of the St. Louis Conference. He is a frequent contributor to various Church papers and is the author of a monograph entitled "Four D's," which has had a wide circulation. He was married at Bonne Terre, Mo., in November, 1887, to Miss Mattie E. Keith. Address, 5971 Cote Brillante Avenue.

'86—Wilson H. Cotton, D.D.S., formerly of Owensboro, Ky., is practicing dentistry, with office at 1218A Olive Street. Dr. Cotton married Miss Addie M. Bennett, of New Albany, Ind., in October, 1890.

'89—James A. Webb, LL.B., formerly of the Memphis (Tenn.) bar, has attained a prominent position among the lawyers of St. Louis. He has contributed frequently to the leading legal reviews of America and has edited the American edition of Pollock on Torts and also Webb and Meigs's Tennessee Digest. He is the author of a work on "Usury and Interest" and on "The Law of Freight and Passenger Elevators." From 1899 to 1901 Mr. Webb

was Secretary of the St. Louis Bar Association, and for a time was counsel for the Missouri Trust Company. He is now senior member of the law firm of Webb, Boogher & Pearce, 824 Lincoln Trust Building.

'90—Joseph W. Folk, LL.B., is one of the most prominent public men in Missouri. After leaving the law school, Mr. Folk practiced law at Brownsville, Tenn., where he was married in 1896 to Miss Gertrude Glass. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis and continued the practice of law, at the same time identifying himself with the Democratic party. In 1900 he was elected Circuit Attorney of St. Louis, and was no sooner elected than he began an investigation which revealed a shameless and systematic scheme of bribery and perjury by public officials, almost unparalleled in the history of American municipal government. Although, as the work of investigation and prosecution proceeded, some of the most powerful politicians and promoters were shown to be implicated, Mr. Folk never wavered in the performance of his duty. Altogether more than half a score of convictions have been secured and several indictments are pending. All the cases were appealed and the first conviction has been reversed. An interesting and fairly accurate account of Mr. Folk's work, together with an excellent likeness, may be found in *McClure's Magazine* for October, 1902, under the title "Tweed Days in St. Louis." Mr. Folk has been President of the Jefferson Club, a strong local Democratic organization, and was recently chosen President of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis. He has been constantly mentioned in various parts of the State as candidate for United States Senator, but so far he has not declared himself. Address, Four Courts Building.

'92—R. W. Davis, B.A., holds the position of Treasurer of the Tennant Shoe Company, 823 Washington Avenue.

'94-'95 Biblical—Samuel W. Johnson is now editor of a religious and theological journal, *The Vanguard*. Mr. Johnson married Miss Christiana Adams, of Chariton County, Mo., in September, 1898. Address, 2335 Randolph Street.

'94-'97 Academic—Walter Naylor Davis received the degree of LL.B. from the St. Louis Law School, and is now enjoying a good practice, with office at 700 Carleton Building.

'94-'97 Academic—John B. Pitman received the degree of M.D. from Washington University in 1901, and for six months follow-

ing was interne at the St. Louis City Hospital. On October 5, 1902, he was married to Miss Churchhill Jones, and soon after removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is purchasing agent for the American Manufacturing Company (jute bagging trust).

'95—Grace Flippin, B.A., is now married to R. W. Davis.

'95—Thomas D. McIntyre, M.A., is connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Association, with office in the Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust Streets.

'95—Charles P. Williams, B.A., M.A. '97, is another Vanderbilt man who has reached a prominent place in St. Louis. During the Academic year '96-'97 Mr. Williams studied law at Vanderbilt University and the following year taught school and read law at Little Rock, Ark. In the summer of '98 he came to St. Louis and opened an office. Soon after, he became associated with Howard M. Boogher and later with W. N. Davis. In February, '02, he formed a partnership with L. Frank Ottofy. This partnership has recently been dissolved. During his residence here, Mr. Williams has been active in political work and has always been a member of the Jefferson Club. At the last election, in November, 1902, he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction of St. Louis, with jurisdiction over misdemeanors. The position is an arduous and important one. His address is Four Courts Building.

'97—S. Halsey Werlein, B.A., M.A. '98, for a short time after graduating was dramatic critic for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Later he entered and graduated from the Theological School at Sewanee, and now has charge of a mission church in the city.

'98—Howard M. Boogher, LL.B., until recently was practicing law as partner in the firm of Webb, Boogher & Pearce. He is temporarily engaged in the dry goods business, during the illness of his father. Mr. Boogher was married October 31, 1901, to Miss Bessie Lane, Hillsboro, Ill.

'98—Frank C. Rand, B.A., for two years after graduating was traveling salesman with the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company. He is now a stockholder in that concern, which is one of the leading shoe houses in the country. Address, Thirteenth and Mullanphy Streets.

'99—Bronson B. Bayless, B.S., who was formerly salesman

with Butler Bros., for two years has been connected with the St. Louis Steel Barge Company, 710 Rialto Building.

'99—William E. Baird, B.A., received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia University, New York City, June, 1902, and is now practicing law, with office at 509 Commonwealth Trust Building.

'00—Emma P. Weinberger, D.D.S., is practicing dentistry, with office at 524 North Vandeventer Avenue.

'99-'01 Biblical—John S. Tilley, who represented the University in the S. I. oratorical contest at Austin, Tex., in May, 1901, is now pastor of the Cabanne Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bartmer and Goodfellow Avenues.

'02—G. G. Marshall, B.A., is with the Union Trust Company.

DECENNIAL REUNIONS.

IN order to establish the custom of class reunions as a feature of Commencement week at Vanderbilt University, the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has called a meeting of the Academic and Engineering class which graduated in 1893 and of the Law class which graduated in the same year. Mr. A. P. Crockett, of Hopkinsville, Ky., has undertaken to correspond with the members of the former class, and Mr. Clarence T. Boyd, of Nashville, with the latter. So far as it has been possible thus far to hear from the members, they are much interested in the project, and will endeavor to attend.

Of the fourteen Academic and Engineering graduates of 1893, one is in the United States army, one a physician, two are in business, three in law, five are teaching, and two have died. Of the twelve law graduates, one is in business, and the others are practicing law. The rosters follow:

ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING.

Richard Allen, deceased.

John A. Bell, Jr., deceased.

Lytle Brown, lieutenant U. S. Engineers, West Point.

W. W. Craig, lawyer, Ripley, Tenn.

A. P. Crockett, lawyer, Hopkinsville, Ky.

J. W. Crooks, teaching, Paris, Tex.

H. A. Davis, physician, Cayce, Ky.

J. H. Dinning, lawyer, Columbia, Tenn.

Thomas C. Meadows, business, Cincinnati, O.
W. B. Nance, teaching, Soochow, China.
John S. O'Neal, business, Columbus, O.
J. M. Strother, teaching, Louisville, Ky.
John C. Wall, teaching, Honey Grove, Tex.
Samuel F. Wynn, teaching, Tiptonville, Tenn.

LAW.

Carrington C. Bacon, in business, Imboden, Ark.
Clarence T. Boyd, lawyer, Nashville, Tenn.
Lillard H. Carter, lawyer, Lawrenceburg, Ky.
U. T. Clotfelter, lawyer, Visalia, Cal.
Horace N. Hawkins, lawyer, Denver, Col.
W. E. Hudson, lawyer, Lawton, Okla.
E. H. Jones, lawyer, Kansas City, Mo.
R. L. Kennedy, lawyer, Nashville, Tenn.
Harry C. Long, lawyer, Verona, Miss.
E. L. McNeilly, lawyer, Nashville, Tenn.
Oscar T. Peeples, lawyer, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Henry E. Smith, lawyer, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. Brown, who has just returned from service in the Philippines, and has been assigned to duty as Instructor in Mathematics at West Point, was married on December 23, 1902, to Miss Louise, daughter of Major Eugene C. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn.

J. H. Dinning was recently married to Miss Willie Figuers, of Columbia, Tenn.

Carrington C. Bacon was married on November 18, 1902, to Miss Anna Meade Lockhart, daughter of Mr. E. M. Griffin, of Monroe, N. C.

FACULTY NOTES.

DR. J. H. STEVENSON, Professor of Hebrew, lectured before the students of Soule College, Murfreesboro, on the evening of Wednesday, December 3.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. McGill gave a reception to the students of the Pharmacy Department at their home on the campus on Saturday, November 15.

Prof. A. M. Harris, Professor of Elocution, was married on

December 31, 1902, to Florence, daughter of Mr. W. R. Blackwell, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Bishop A. W. Wilson, on his way to Fayetteville to hold the Tennessee Conference, visited the University and addressed the students of the Biblical Department.

Chancellor Kirkland represented Vanderbilt University at Northwestern University on the occasion of the installation of President Edmund J. James on October 19-22.

Dr. J. A. Kern, Professor of Practical Theology, gave a course of lectures on the subject, "How We Got Our English Bible," in Christ (Episcopal) Church, Nashville, during December.

Dr. R. B. Steele, Adjunct Professor of Latin, has an article in the current number of the *American Journal of Philology* which is a study of "The Ablative Absolute in Livy."

Dr. H. Z. Kip, Adjunct Professor of German, attended the meeting of the central division of the Modern Language Association in Chicago during the Christmas holidays.

Dr. W. F. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, visited the University and delivered an address in the chapel of Wesley Hall on November 25.

Dr. O. E. Brown and Mrs. Brown are conjointly preparing a biography of Miss Laura M. Haygood, Methodist missionary to China, with the title, "Life and Letters of Laura M. Haygood."

Dr. G. W. Martin, Adjunct Professor of Biology, attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington during the Christmas holidays.

On Friday following Thanksgiving day Chancellor Kirkland visited Owensboro, Ky., by invitation, and addressed the Teachers' Association of the Second Kentucky Congressional District, which was there in session.

Dr. Richard Jones spent the Christmas holidays in New York State in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Associated Principals of New York State, and in special investigation in the library of Cornell University.

Dr. B. M. Drake, Instructor in Greek and English, has nearly completed a book on the "Mycenean Armor," which will be brought out by the American Book Company as Volume IV. in the Vanderbilt Oriental Series.

Mr. Edwin Wiley, Instructor in English and Assistant Librarian, is Vice President of the Nashville Library Club, an organ-

ization composed of the librarians of Nashville and affiliated with the National Association of Librarians.

Mr. Edwin Wiley, Instructor in English and Assistant Librarian, has a book of essays now passing through the press of the Southern Methodist Publishing House entitled "The Old and the New Renaissance and Other Essays," twelve in all.

Dr. Richard Jones, Professor of English, lectured before the students of Soule College and the Shakespeare Club of Murfreesboro on the night of Tuesday, November 11. Dr. Jones's address was an exposition of "The Merchant of Venice."

Dr. Richard Jones, Professor of English, has edited "The Merchant of Venice" for the use of schools and colleges. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., in their "Twentieth Century Series" of text-books, and has just appeared from the press.

Dr. Timothy Cloran attended the meeting of the central division of the Modern Language Association in Chicago during the Christmas holidays, and presented a paper on "The Accents in Manuscript No. 24,766 in the Bibliothèque Nationale," a French manuscript of the twelfth century, with rare diacritical marks.

Dr. W. H. Hollinshead, Instructor in Chemistry, has recently been engaged in making a series of water analyses for the Nashville Board of Health. Of samples taken from one hundred springs which have hitherto been used for drinking purposes, ten per cent only were found potable, ten per cent suspicious, and eighty per cent were condemned by the analysis as unfit for use.

Prof. A. M. Harris, Professor of Elocution, gave a reading in the University chapel on Friday evening, November 28, complimentary to the Faculty and students, the Vanderbilt Woman's Club, and the Vanderbilt Aid Society. Prof. Harris read two light selections and then presented selections from Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire" in an entertaining and masterly manner.

Dr. L. C. Glenn spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, whither he went to do some bibliographic work for the North Carolina Geological Survey and to attend the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Before the Geological Section he presented a paper on the geological features of Southwestern New York and Northwestern Penn-

sylvania, based on field work which he has been doing with the United States Geological Survey in that region for several years.

Dr. Frederick W. Moore spent the Christmas holidays in the East, visiting Greeneville, Tenn., to examine the papers left by President Andrew Johnson and attending the meetings of the American Historical and the American Economic Associations in Philadelphia. As chairman of a committee of five, appointed a year ago by the Southern members of the Historical Association, he presented a report on the "Teaching of History in Southern Colleges," and was active in the effort to have the Associations meet in the South next year. New Orleans was finally selected. Dr. Moore was made a member of the Committee of the Historical Association on the programme for 1903, and was re-elected a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. He was also elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Economic Association.

Chancellor Kirkland and Dr. Moore represented the University at the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States, which was held at the University of Mississippi November 6, 7 last. Dr. Kirkland was re-elected Secretary of the Association. Dr. Moore presented a report on the "Teaching of History in the South," which appears elsewhere in the *QUARTERLY*, and Dr. Dudley contributed a very important article on "Faculty Control of Athletics," which has appeared in the *Olympian* for January, and will be printed with the minutes of the Association. Edwin Mims, B.A. '92, M.A. '93, Professor in English in Trinity College, was President of the Association, and for his official address presented a "Study of the Influence of President Eliot, of Harvard, in American Education." B. H. Locke, Principal of the Oklahoma City High School, last year fellow and M.A. graduate of Vanderbilt University, contributed a paper on the "Salaries of Professors in Southern Colleges," a statistical study based on data gathered while he was at Vanderbilt.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'75-'76 Academic—Charles Richardson, who was enrolled as a student the year the University was opened, and who was later a resident of Mississippi and a Cleveland elector from that State, has been a resident of Tacoma, Wash., since 1892, and has be-

come identified with large industrial and mercantile enterprises on the Pacific slope. Since 1900 he has been President of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, an enterprise which has river and coastwise steamboats running to many northwestern points. He is also President of large ice plants in Seattle and Tacoma and of fish-packing companies in that region, where he is familiarly known as the "Ice King" of the Pacific Coast.

'77-'80 Academic—Stanhope Sams, who was a contestant for the Young Medal in 1879, is engaged in newspaper and other literary work in New York City. In the *Review of Reviews* for September, 1902, there was an article written by him on "Baron Yeiichi Shibuzawa, the Creator of Industrial Japan."

'79-'80 Academic—Rev. Cabell Martin, son of Rev. T. F. Martin, of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Nashville, and pastor of St. Clement's Church, El Paso, Tex., died on October 12, at Norwood, Va., where he was spending a short vacation with friends. His age was 42.

'81-'83 Engineering—Eugene J. Buffington is now President of the Illinois Steel Company, one of the largest corporations of steel manufacturers in the United States.

'82-'84 Graduate—Dr. J. M. Lander, a former Vanderbilt man, who has been for the past thirteen years connected with missionary work in Brazil, is touring the Southern States in the interest of Granbery College, situated at Juiz de Fora, of which he is President. Dr. Lander was a graduate student from 1882 to 1884 and Fellow in Natural History and Geology under Prof. Safford in 1883-84. He then taught in the Williamston Female College, Williamston, S. C., and went to Brazil in 1889. The two Methodist schools in Juiz de Fora, male and female, enrolled last year 297 students of more than a dozen nationalities. Dr. Lander hopes to correlate Granbery College with Vanderbilt, and while in Nashville he will obtain a charter for that institution under the laws of Tennessee. From here he goes to Johns Hopkins and to the University of Chicago; then he proposes to attend the University of Coimbra, Portugal, in order to become familiar with methods of Portuguese University work. Afterwards he returns to Brazil to resume his college duties.

'83—A. F. Watkins, B.A., until recently President of Whitworth College for Girls, Mississippi, has been appointed Field Secretary to represent the interests of the Fund for the Relief of

Superannuated Ministers, and he is successfully presenting that cause in the Annual Conferences.

'83—Dr. G. B. Winton, Graduate in Theology, editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, who from 1888 to 1902 was in the Mexican mission field, has brought out, through the press of the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, an English grammar in Spanish for the use of Spanish-speaking people studying English. The book is the outcome of his needs and his experience in teaching English in the mission schools. Up to the present time there have been no books of this sort on the market, but there is now a growing demand for them in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as in Mexico.

'88—J. B. Small, Ph.G., died at Winona, Miss., in September, 1902.

'88—Calvin S. Brown, B.S. (M.S. '91, D.Sc. '92), is Principal of the Union City Training School, Tennessee, succeeding D. A. Williams, who has gone to McFerrin Institute, Martin, Tenn.

'88-'89 Academic—Hon. John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, is at present Special Agent of the United States to Asia and Australia in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Mr. Barrett made the Commencement Literary address at Vanderbilt University in 1900.

'89—E. W. Winfield, B.A., is Judge of the second division of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County (containing Little Rock), Ark.

'89—Marvin West, M.A., for a number of years Professor of Latin and History at Kentucky Wesleyan University, and who later studied law at Michigan, is now practicing law in Decatur, Ala.

'91—B. R. Downer, B.A., is pastor of the Baptist Church at New Providence, near Clarksville, Tenn.

'91—Miss Dora Johnson, B.A., is teaching in the Baltimore Latin School for Girls, which is under the same Board of Trustees as the Baltimore Woman's College.

'92-'93 Law—Harry L. Seay, formerly of Gallatin, but now of Dallas, Tex., was married on December 17 to Miss Margaret Ballentine, of Memphis, Tenn.

'92-'95 Academic—Howard E. Frost, until recently holding a position as Inspector of Agencies with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in Nashville, has resigned

this position and entered into business with Snow, Church & Co., commercial agents.

'93—A. Clarence Smith, Graduate in Pharmacy, in business in Carrollton, Mo., was recently married to Miss Katherine Tull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rea, of Carrollton.

'93-'95 Engineering—H. H. Lurton was married on November 27 to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson, of Nashville. Mr. Lurton is an assistant clerk in the Federal Circuit Court at Nashville.

'93-'95 Academic—H. C. Thach, of Athens, Ala., has been elected a member of the Alabama Legislature to represent Limestone County in the Lower House. The contest was an unusually lively one, the dispensary system being the issue. Mr. Thach, who advocated the dispensary, was elected by a majority of nearly 500.

'93-'96 Engineering—Will G. Ames, now Superintendent of Construction on the Santa Clara-Santiago, Cuba, Railroad, spent November in the States, visiting friends and inspecting the sugar plants of Louisiana for the company, which proposes to develop the sugar business along its lines.

'94-'96 Graduate—R. Lord Cave is pastor of the Christian Church in Clarksville, Tenn.

'94—Prince A. Hawkins, LL.B., is practicing law in Boulder, Col.

'94—John R. Neal, M.A. (LL.B. '96), is practicing law in Denver, Col., where he is also Instructor in International Law in the Denver University Law School. Mr. Neal visited the University early in November on his way to New Orleans to attend the biennial session of Kappa Sigma. He was reelected Worthy Grand Master of Ceremonies.

'94—J. Granbery Jackson, B.E. (C.E. '95), has gone to Memphis, where he has formed a partnership with J. A. Omberg, B.E. '99, City Engineer, for doing general engineering work, particularly in the line of city improvements. The firm name will be Jackson & Omberg.

'94—John H. DeWitt, B.A., of Nashville, Treasurer of the National Phi Delta Theta, attended the Convention of the Fraternity in New York during Thanksgiving week, and was reelected Treasurer. One of the sessions of the Convention was devoted to exercises in memory of Rev. Robert Morrison, who

founded the Fraternity at Miami University fifty-four years ago. He died within the past year in Fulton, Mo., at the advanced age of eighty. Mr. DeWitt delivered the memorial address, and the Fraternity raised an annuity for the support of his family. Other Vanderbilt men present at the Convention were: R. F. Jackson, LL.B. '81; Stuart Pilcher, '96-'00; Campbell Pilcher, B.A. '01; and Moses H. Bonner, LL.B. '01.

'94—W. B. Ricks, Graduate in Theology, now pastor in Helena, Ark., and member of the Board of Trust of Hendrix College, was married to Miss Nora Neal, of Lebanon, Tenn., on December 31, 1902. Rev. J. J. Stowe, of the same class, now presiding elder of the Savannah District of the Tennessee Conference, performed the ceremony.

'95-'98 Academic—Miss Mary H. Thompson, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Nashville, was married on December 10 to Samuel H. Orr, Secretary of the Nashville Trust Company.

'95—R. M. Moorman, B.A., has returned to Washington as special correspondent of the Nashville *American* and other papers.

'95-'96 Medical—Rankin Barbee, formerly of the Nashville *American*, has a position as reporter on the *Commercial-Appeal* of Memphis.

'95-'97 Graduate—C. K. Adachi, who made a reputation while at Vanderbilt University for his remarkable success in English Literature, has a story in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1902, entitled "Two Japanese Painters," based on Japanese tradition.

'95-'96 Biblical—B. M. Beckham, a member of the Virginia Conference, and until this fall pastor of the Cabell Street Tabernacle, Danville, Va., has been compelled to give up pastoral work for the year on account of serious trouble with his throat.

'95—W. J. Keller, M.D., well remembered as captain, quarterback, and coach of the football team, who has been practicing medicine near Columbia, S. C., will return to Springfield, Mass., his old home, in the spring. He expects to open an office in Springfield and devote himself to the treatment of diseases of children especially.

'96—Miss Jean Courtney, B.A., is teaching Latin and Modern Languages in the City High School at Hendersonville, Ky.

'96—J. W. Hanner, B.A. (M.D. and Founder's Medalist '01), who since his graduation from the Medical Department has been

in the office of Dr. Richard Douglas, passed his examinations for entrance into the United States army as assistant surgeon in October last, and early in November reported to the United States Medical College in Washington for six months' duty. He will then be assigned to a station with the rank of first lieutenant.

'97—Rev. S. J. Battin, Graduate in Theology, and now pastor of the Sledd Memorial Church, Danville, Va., was married on October 29 to Miss Sallie, daughter of Rev. J. C. Reed, D.D.

'97-'98 Academic—McGehee Stokes, who is now in the employ of the Cumberland Telephone Company, was married on November 26 to Miss Annie Knott, of Louisville, Ky.

'97—D. L. Lacy, B.A., who for five years has been connected with Ward Seminary as bursar and traveling agent, has resigned his position and gone to San Antonio, Tex., to take a position as district agent with the Northwestern Life Insurance Company.

'97-'98 Academic—Taylor Malone, formerly of Memphis, and now engaged in mercantile business at Doddsville, Miss., was married on October 21 to Julia Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Campbell, of Memphis, Tenn.

'98-'99 Pharmacy—W. T. Seawell, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was recently married to Marion Pink, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Bobbitt, of Beebe, Ala.

'98—H. N. Morschheimer, B.A. (LL.B. '00), is practicing law in Birmingham, Ala., and during the last campaign was Secretary of the Democratic State Campaign Committee.

'98-'00 Academic—M. C. Holt, after spending some time in Harvard University, has entered the Divinity School of Yale University.

'98—J. Colin Moore, B.S., is teaching in the Columbus (Ga.) High School.

'98—D. Y. Thomas, M.A., Professor of History in Hendrix College, had an article in the October number of the *Review of Reviews* on "The South and Her History," in which he describes the revival of interests in the study of history in the South and shows how much is being done by Southerners in the study of Southern history at the present time.

'99 Medical—Dr. W. F. Rich is practicing medicine in Manitou, Col.

'99—F. R. Bryson, B.A., is at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., where he is teaching rhetoric and advanced French. In the year

following his graduation Mr. Bryson traveled in California and other parts of the West. He then spent two years in Harvard University, taking his B.A. *ad eundem* in 1901 and his M.A. in 1902.

'99—D. I. Miller, B.E. and Founder's Medalist, who entered the service of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company immediately after graduation, and who was finally promoted to be superintendent in charge of the company's furnaces at Sheffield, has secured a position with the Illinois Steel Company in their South Chicago plant.

'00—J. C. Carlisle, B.A., is now located at Laconner, Wash.

'00—Miss Leona Pack, B.A., is teaching in El Paso College, El Paso, Tex.

'00-'01 Academic—James W. Bryan, who is now in the office of the Cumberland Telephone Company, was married on December 5 to Miss Bessie Remington, of Tacoma, Wash., formerly a student at Belmont College.

'01—Miss Hattie D. McRee, B.A., is teaching in the Union City Training School.

'01—Miss Eleanor R. Buford, B.A., has gone to Europe for a trip of six months or more.

'01—M. H. Bonner, LL.B., is in the law office of McFarland, Taylor & Costello, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

'01—J. E. Justice, Ph.C., who has been working for M. E. Hutson, Nashville, Tenn., went to the Owen & Moore Drug Company, Clarksville, Tenn., January 1, 1903.

'01—B. B. Kerr, Ph.C., recently of Nashville, is now in partnership with H. H. Kerr, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

'01—B. A. Brewer, Ph.C., was married to Miss Eva Sutton on December 23, 1902, at Arcadia, La. At home in Arcadia.

'01—Oscar M. Taylor, Ph.C., was married to Miss Nina J. Sanders December 25, 1902, at Monroe, La. At home in Shreveport, La.

'01—Grantland Rice, B.A., has resigned his position on the *Nashville News* to accept a position as reporter on the *Atlanta Journal*.

'01—J. L. Borgerhoff, M.A., Fellow in French in 1900-'01, is now in the University of Chicago, where he has a fellowship and a position as teacher of Spanish in the University College, which is the branch of the University situated down town.

'01—R. M. McConnell, B.D., since his graduation has been studying in Harvard University, where he received his M.A. in June last. He is now working for the Ph.D. degree, with Moral Philosophy as a major.

'02—Alfred T. Levine, LL.B., was elected Grand Theta by the annual convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, which met in Pittsburg during Christmas week, 1902.

'02—W. M. Board, B.A., resigned his position in Pryor Academy, Jasper, Tenn., and has accepted a position as Instructor in Latin and Greek in Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex., where he is pleasantly located.

Biblical Department—Out of two hundred effective preachers in the Tennessee Conference forty-five are Vanderbilt men—almost one-fourth of the whole. Three of the presiding elders on the districts are from Vanderbilt: J. R. Stewart, of the East Nashville District; A. C. Couey, of the Murfreesboro District; and J. J. Stowe, of the Savannah District. Vanderbilt is represented in and around Nashville by E. B. Chappell, at McKendree; T. C. Ragsdale, at West End; George L. Beale, at Carroll Street; H. B. Blue, at Waverly Place; I. T. Cameron, at Blakemore; F. E. Alford, at Woodbine. Dr. Lambuth is accredited to this district and also B. F. Gilbert, who is a missionary to Cuba. The following prominent places in the Conference are assigned to men from Vanderbilt: McKendree, West End, Carroll Street, Arlington, Waverly, Blakemore, in Nashville; McMinnville, Fayetteville, Winchester, Bellbuckle, Pulaski, Spring Hill, Savannah, Dickson, and Centerville.

Among the Alumni and former students who were back to witness the Vanderbilt-Sewanee game on Thanksgiving day were: Dr. J. A. Goodson, Dixon, Ky.; Hon. J. H. Watkins, Memphis; Hunter Bird and Marshall Morris, Evansville, Ind.; J. C. Hardy, Spring Hill, Tenn.; Dr. Battle Malone, Memphis; C. N. Burch, Louisville, Ky.; Fred Diefenbach, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Langley, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Robert A. Hynds, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; Ben Childers, Pulaski, Tenn.; W. B. Bates, Shelbyville, Tenn.; C. E. Dunbar, Augusta, Ga.; Will Polk, Franklin, Tenn.; R. I. Moore, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Harry Holman, Fayetteville, Tenn.; L. N. Spears, Jasper, Tenn.; F. W. Williams, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

The members of the Vanderbilt Alumni Association of Atlanta entertained Dr. Dudley at a banquet at the Aragon Hotel on December 19, when he was in the city in attendance upon the annual meeting of the S. I. A. A. Those present were, besides Dr. Dudley, John A. Hynds, LL.B. '92, J. D. Cromer, M.D., R. W. Hynds, M.D. '02, J. P. Turner, A.B. '00, M.A. '01, John Paschall, B.A. '01, J. Ford White, B.A. '99, LL.B. '01, Dr. M. C. Hardin, B.D. '92, Fred. W. Cole, '85-'87 Engineering, R. D. Paschall, '01-'02 Academic.

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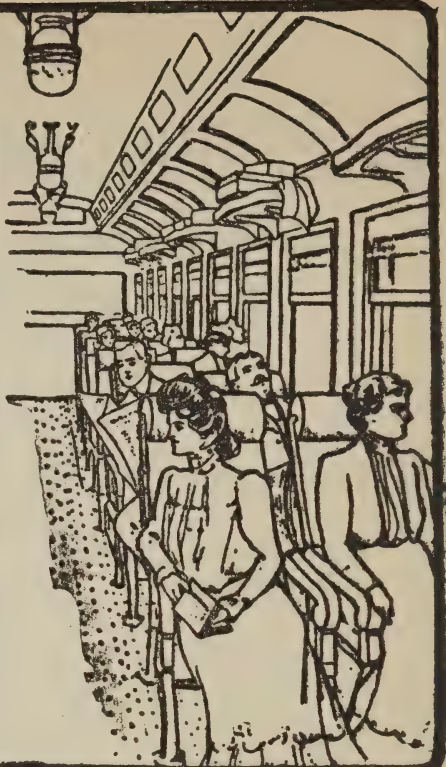
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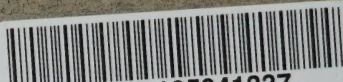
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